ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,072—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Faire Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
BOMBAY;
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.L. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 27th Jan |
| † CLYDE | 4126 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 3rd Feb. |
| P.L. ORIENTAL | 6945 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 10th " |
| †* SUTLEJ | 4326 | 800 | W. Worcester | 17th " |
| P.L. ROME | 5545 | 1200 | A. R. Daniell | 24th " |
| †* GANGES | 4326 | 800 | G. W. Atkinson | 3rd March. |
| P.L. CARTHAGE | 5813 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 10th " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4326 | 800 | W. Worcester | 17th " |
| P.L. CLYDE | 4126 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 24th " |
| †* GANGES | 4326 | 800 | G. Atkinson | 31st " |
| P.L. OCEANA | 6982 | 1500 | E. Stewart | 7th April. |
| † SIAM | 3950 | 500 | H. Weighell | 14th " |
| P.L. ORIENTAL | 6945 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 21st " |
| †* ASSAM | 3950 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 28th " |
| P.L. HIMALAYA | 6898 | 2000 | J. Orman | 5th May. |
| †* SIAM | 3950 | 500 | H. Weighell | 12th " |
| P.L. THAMES | 6113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 19th " |

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| To Sail at 5 P.M. | Steamers. | Tons. | Horse Power. | Captain |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 28 | Peninsular | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin. |
| April 17 | Shannon | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe. |

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, transhipp at Colombo:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| February 7th | February 21st | March 7th. |
| March 21st | April 4th | April 18th. |

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Rechtinger | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Feb. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st March. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 690 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | F. Kossovich | 4,253 | 350 | 9th Feb. |
| POSEIDON | A. Fellner | 3,878 | 500 | 9th March. |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 920 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1260 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail o |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | G. Costanzo | 4,235 | 350 | 21st Feb. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 23rd, 1894.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA *calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th Feb., 8th March and 8th April.*
*BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 9th February.*

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 15, 1894.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

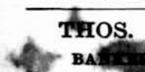
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th January, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 28th January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, on the 28th January, at 6 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bundor Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on the 25th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th January, 1894. Agents.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "CITY OF DUNDEE" | 3,190 | E. HALLEY | about 25th Jan. |

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest Improvements. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1894.

### "ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To leave Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASIA | 3,561 | J. Laird | March 2. |
| PERSIA | 3,547 | R. Hutchinson | March 17. |
| HISPANIA | 3,320 | S. Abney | March 31. |
| ARABIA | 3,544 | C. H. Hillcoat | April 19. |
| BRITANNIA | 3,069 | J. Brown | May 3. |
| ASIA | 3,561 | J. Laird | June 8. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

### SWISS MILK.

The "Milk Maid" Brand.

Guaranteed Fresh.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Dozen | Cash | Rs. | 5-0 |
| Per ½ Dozen | ,, | ,, | 2-8 |
| Per ¼ Dozen | ,, | ,, | 1-4 |
| Per Tin | ,, | As. | 8 |

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### MATTONI'S

GIESSHUBIER PUREST ALKLINE SAUERBRUNN.

THE BEST TABLE WATER

And most refreshing Beverage Curative in Coughs, Throat Diseases, Stomach and Bladder Catarrhs. Rs. 5 per Dozen.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

### WALL CLOCKS.

LATEST ADDITIONS.

SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design | Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and 95 |
| Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches | 110 |
| Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal | 28 |

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## CAMERAS.

TREACHER'S SQUARE LONG FOCUS CAMERAS.

| | Cash. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6½ by 4¾ with 3 Dark Slides, and Inner Frames | 200 | 0 | 225 | 0 |
| 8½ by 6½ ,, ,, ,, ,, | 250 | 0 | 280 | 0 |
| 10 by 8 ,, ,, ,, ,, | 305 | 0 | 340 | 0 |
| 12 by 10 ,, ,, ,, ,, | 370 | 0 | 412 | 0 |

TREACHER'S LIGHT PORTABLE LANDSCAPE CAMERAS.

Improved with new swing arrangement. The most portable and compact Landscape Camera made. Cameras and Slides, fully Brass bound—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½ by 3½ with 3 dark Slides | 87 | 8 | 97 | 0 |
| 6½ by 4¾ ,, ,, | 165 | 0 | 185 | 0 |
| 8½ by 6½ ,, ,, | 205 | 0 | 227 | 8 |
| 10 by 8 ,, ,, | 245 | 0 | 275 | 0 |

TREACHER & Co.'s LIGHT TOURIST LONG FOCUS CAMERAS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½ by 3½ with 3 double Book-form Slides | 102 | 0 | 112 | 8 |
| 6½ by 4¾ ,, ,, ,, | 130 | 0 | 145 | 0 |
| 8½ by 6½ ,, ,, ,, | 178 | 0 | 198 | 0 |

TREACHER & Co.'s SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERAS.

Made of the best Spanish Mahogany, French polished, brassbound, screwed in dovetail, single swing-back, and arranged to take Plates in either direction.

Price with fine screw adjustment, double dark Slide with inner frames, and Focus Slides:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Plates 10 by 8 in. and under | 175 | 0 | 195 | 0 |
| For Plates 12 by 10 in. | 237 | 8 | 264 | 0 |
| For Plates 15 by 12 in. | 290 | 0 | 325 | 0 |

Spare Slides for do. with inner carriers or frames.

TREACHER & Co.'s LATEST IMPROVED UNIVERSAL CAMERAS.

Made of the best Mahogany, French polished, screwed in dovetail, Brass corners, fitted with sliding movement and fine Rack and Pinion adjustment, and double swing-screw mounts, rising from 2 loose boards. The most useful for in-door and Studio work.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Plates 8½ by 6½ in. with swing-back and double dark slide with inner frames | 180 | 0 | 200 | 0 |
| For Plates 10 by 8 in. | 225 | 0 | 250 | 0 |

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## ECONOMY IN WHISKY.

### "BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the finest Scotch Whisky. Plated Taps Supplied if required. Send Jars to the Godown to be RE-FILLED.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on Return.

## UTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

## TO SMOKERS.

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

### HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

| | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khedivial, 50 in a tin box | 6 | 8 | per 100 |
| Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box | 5 | 0 | ,, |
| Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box | 4 | 0 | ,, |
| Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box | 3 | 8 | ,, |
| Non Plus Ultra, 100 ,, | 3 | 0 | ,, |
| Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box | 2 | 8 | ,, |

HAVANA CIGARS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| El Diploma 25 in a box | Rs. 4 | a. 0 | per Box |
| Cordelia 50 ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, |
| La Odalisca 50 ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, |
| Vera 25 ,, | 6 | 0 | ,, |
| Sins Rival 50 ,, | 7 | 8 | ,, |
| Mi Reina 50 ,, | 6 | 0 | ,, |

AMERICAN EAGLE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rothschilds 25 in a box | 2 | 12 | ,, |
| Regalia del Principe 100 ,, | 7 | 8 | ,, |

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## BAHADUR CIGARS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAHADUR REGALIAS | 6 inches long, | in boxes of | | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSES | 5 | ,, | ,, | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR ,, 2 | 4 | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR ,, 3 | 3¾ | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR MANILLAS | 4 | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS | 3 | ,, | ,, | 200 |

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

## McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

## FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT).

### AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

## C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

## A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE

### THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

## PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

## FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## CAPS!

### LATEST SHAPES.

FULL FRONTS, BAG TOPS,

LINED SILK.

FANCY CHECK TWEEDS.

COLOURED VELVET CORDS.

BROWN BUCKSKIN.

## BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

## BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD?

### NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BOMBAY BRANCH of this Bank is again RECEIVING DEPOSITS for 3, 4, and 5 months at Special Rates, which may be ascertained at this Office.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

SAM. H. SHORROCK,
Of the Firm of
J. and R. SHORROCK, Darwin, Lancashire,

MAKERS of Cotton Weaving Machinery, Paper-making Machinery, Steam Engines, Shafting, &c., &c., is on a short Visit to this country, and will be pleased to submit Estimates for above Machinery or make appointments for Consultations.

Address:—WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 454, High Holborn, LONDON.

### WANTED.

WANTED,

HEAD-MASTER, for the ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, KAIRA. Salary from Rs. 40 to 70, according to Qualifications. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, stating Second Language, to

DADABHAI DINSHAH.
President, Kaira Municipality.

FIGS and RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES

A Small Consignment of

SMYRNA

FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality

NON PLUS ULTRA,

NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.

MOST SUITABLE FOR

'XMAS PRESENTS.

Packed in Neat Paper Boxes of nearly 3 lbs each.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Figs | per | Packet | Rs. 2 |
| Raisins Sultanie, Seedless | ,, | ,, | 2-8 |

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Manbhantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1894,

TO BE HELD ON THE ESPLANADE, in connection with LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR, THURSDAY, 1st and FRIDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY.

PATRON:

H. E. THE RIGHT HON. LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E.

COMMITTEE AND JUDGES:

Colonel HUMFREY. | Major BLOMFIELD, D.A.A.G
Major WOODROW, R.A. | Surgeon-Major MARTIN.
Captain ROSS. | Captain GOTT.
Dr. BULL. | Vet. Captain NEWSOM.
H. W. BUCKLAND, Esq. | CECIL GRAY, Esq.
C. A. B. BEATTY, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—R. A. WILLIS, Esq.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the Prize Fund to be paid to the Honorary Secretary.

CLASSES FOR HORSE SHOW, 1894.

1. Pairs of Horses or Ponies in Harness.
2. Single Horses in Harness.
3. Single Ponies in Harness.
4. Teams.
5. Tandems.
7. Chargers—Walers or English.
8. Chargers—Arabs or C. Bs.
9. Hunters—Horses or Mares up to 12 stone and over.
10. Hunters—Horses up to less than 12 stone.
11. Hunters—Ponies under 14 hands.
12. Hunters—The property of Members of the Bombay Hunt and regularly ridden with the B. F. H.
13. Polo Ponies—Regularly played in Bombay.
14. Ladies Horses—Constantly ridden as such and to be ridden by Ladies.

COMPETITIONS:

15. For Best Jumper in Classes 9, 10 and 12.
16. For Best Jumper in Class 11.
18. For Highest Jump.
19. Driving Competition—Pair and Single.
Driving Competition—Ladies, Single Horse or Pony.

Entrances for all Single Horses .....Rs. 2
" " Pairs or Tandems.. " 3
" " Teams ..... " 5
1st Prize in each Class...A Silver Cup.
2nd do. Do.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REQUIRED, from 1st March, 1894, MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding 1st Class Certificate, as Second Engineer at the Love Grove Pumping Station.

Salary Rs. 200 per mensem and free Quarters.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be submitted to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer.

### NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS, in the Satara District, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1894, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1894. For further particulars apply to that Officer.

R. E. CANDY, Collector of Satara.

Satara, 18th January, 1894.

LOANS.—Advance on good Security at a Reasonable Interest. Apply WILMOT & Co., House Agents.

TO BE LET.—A Large nice Airy OFFICE ROOM, in Meadow Street; also several other PLACES in Fort, Colaba, Grant Road, &c. For Rent and particulars Apply WILMOT & Co., House Agents.

53, Meadow Street.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February, 1894, for

(a) The supply of ROAD METAL.
(b) The supply of Sand Stone, Sand, Shells, Shingle, Murum, and Earth.

During the whole of the Official Year 1894-95.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted according to conditions of contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th January, 1894.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JULIUS LUCAS BRITTO and PHILIP DA CRUZ, the Surviving Executors of the Estate of the late Mrs. ANNA MARIA BOCARRO, have contracted TO SELL the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, stable, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the Cavel Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27·77 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3172, and Street No. 71, at Cavel Street aforesaid, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of John Cordeiro, on or towards the West and South by the Cavel Street aforesaid, and on or towards the North by a well, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Julius Lucas Britto and Philip da Cruz.

SECONDLY.—All those two pieces or parcels of Government Pension and Tax and Fazandari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the Cavel Street aforesaid, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 557·91 square yards or thereabouts and which said Pension and Tax ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 246,246, and 246, and new Nos. 1797, 1899, and 1845, and Collector's Old Survey Nos. 256, 2 6, and 256, and new Survey Nos. 217, 217 and 217, under Tenure, Pension and Tax, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3894, and Street No. 57, at Cavel Street aforesaid, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shivlal Motilal and partly by the property of Narranji Shamji, on or towards the West partly by the Cavel Street aforesaid, and partly by the property thirdly hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the Cavel Street aforesaid, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Pranjiwandas Doolabhdass, partly by the property thirdly hereinafter described, and partly by the Cavel Street aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Julius Lucas Britto and Philip da Cruz.

And THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of the Cavel Street aforesaid, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91·42 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the said Collector's old Nos. 246, 246 and 246, and New Nos. 1797, 1899 and 1815, and the said Collector's Old survey Nos. 256, 256 and 256, and new survey Nos. 217, 217 and 217, under Tenure, Pension and Tax, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3892, and Street No. 55, at Cavel Street aforesaid, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property hereinbefore secondly described, on or towards the West by the property of the said Pranjiwandas Doolabhdass, and on or towards the South by the Cavel Street aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Julius Lucas Britto and Philip da Cruz.

All persons having any claim against the said properties or either of them by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Melows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay, this 24th day of January, 894.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUTTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COOKAJEE, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late "AI BHICAIJEE, Widow of SHAPOORJEE PESTONJEE PATEL, Deceased, has contracted for the absolute sale of the Undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge or otherwise, are required to make known the same to the Undersigned in writing at his Office, No. 34, Church Gate Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same (if any) will be deemed to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or an out. called Motty Charney, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises, consisting of four stories standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhoolehwar, in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Doesbhoy Jamsetjee Mistry, on or towards the North by the Public Road called Charney Road, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the said Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 45 and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment formerly under No. 4, and now under No. 7, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of late Bai Bhicaijee, widow of Shapoorjee Pestonjee Patel.—Dated this 23th day of January, 1894.

JEHANGIR DORABJEE, Purchaser's Attorney.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, By Special Request, the Most Popular Comic Opera of the present Century, MIKADO! MIKADO!! MIKADO!!!

FRIDAY, 26TH JANUARY, the Gorgeous Spectacular Burlesque, "ALI-BABA," or THE 40 THIEVES, Introducing TA-RA-RA-BOOM DE AYE," CORPS DE BALLET and TA-RA-RA LAMENT."

SATURDAY NEXT, 27TH JANUARY, VICEREGAL COMMAND NIGHT, Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Immediate Presence of His Excellency The GOVERNOR of Bombay, LADY, HARRIS and SUITE, when "UTOPIA" (Limited) Will be presented for the LAST TIME.

Box Office at Mitchell's (Medows Street, Fort).

### LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR,

TO BE HELD ON THE OVAL, In Front of the SECRETARIAT, ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, 1ST, 2ND and 3RD FEBRUARY, 1894.

The Fair will be Open on THURSDAY and SATURDAY From 4 to 7-30 P. M. and from 8-30 to 10-45 P. M.

On Friday the Fair will be open to Purdah Ladies only from 7-30 A.M. to 9 A.M., and to the Public from 4 to 7-45 P.M.

Day Tickets, at Re. 1 each, admitting to the Fair.

Season Tickets, at Rs. 5 each, and Family Season Tickets, to admit four of a Family at Rs. 10 each, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTE.—Season Tickets will admit to all Shows in the Fair except the THEATRE.

Children under Twelve Half-price.

The Stalls will be Presided over by Ladies in Fancy Dress The Shows will include Theatre, Concerts, Café Chantant, Shooting Galleries, The strange Illusion, Man-in-a-Tub, Aunt Sally, &c., &c.

Special arrangements are being made for a Horse Show and Driving and Jumping Competitions.

Prizes will be offered at the Shooting Gallery, the Horse Show, and for the discovery of Missing-words.

### ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS, In AID of the ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND, TO-DAY, THURSDAY and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 25TH and 26TH JANUARY, at the NOVELTY THEATRE, Under the Patronage and in the Presence of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and LADY HARRIS.

"THE LAST OF THE PIGTAILS."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Sir Noah Starchington, a Relic of the Old School.....Mr. W. L. SHAW.
Mr. Swellington, a Gent of the New School..... " A. E. BICE.
Doddies, an Old Servant..... " J. P. MACKESON,
Lady Starchington, a Modern Belle.....Mrs. CRUICKSHANK.
Mrs. Swellington, a Primrose.....Miss THORBURN.
Tabitha Fidget, a Housekeeper.....Mrs. BICE.
Jane } Housemaids..... (Miss FLOWER.
Susan } " TROUSDELL.

To be Preceded by a Farce, entitled "CHISELLING."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Larkspur, a Sculptor — Mr. A. E. BICE.
Trotter, his Man-Servant. — " A. W. WISE.
Dr. Stonecrop. — " J. REED.
Mrs. Piper, a Landlady. — W. L. SHAW.
Kate, Stonecrop's Niece. — Miss SAVAGE.

During the Interval Miss PEDRAZA will play on the Violin a Selection from "Il Trovatore," by Alard.

By kind permission of Colonel Scott and Officers the STRING BAND of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will be in attendance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Orchestra Stalls | 3 |
| Dress Circle | 2 |
| Back Seats | 1 |

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to Back Seats.

Doors Open 8-30 P. M. Performance to Commence at 9 P. M.

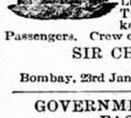
Plan of Theatre at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where Seats may be Reserved.

T. A. SAVAGE, Stage Manager. — ALFRED E. BICE, Business Manager.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "City of Edinburgh" | W. Frame..... | 3290 | about 17th Feb. |



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two-berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Purkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1894.

### GOVERNMENT ARMY EQUIPMENT FACTORY, CAWNPUR.

MEMBERS of the General Public desirous of Purchasing HARNESS, SADDLES or BOOTS from the above Factory are informed that

(1) The HARNESS and SADDLES are of the kinds described in the Printed Lists only, and cannot be specially made to order.

(2) The BOOTS available are of the Army Ammunition Patterns (of standard sizes) suitable for shooting and heavy work.

(3) All orders are executed by V. P. P., and no Private accounts are opened.

GEORGE, B. ALLEN, Agent, Government Boot and Army Equipment Factory. Cawnpur, 22nd January, 1894.

### NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Customs House, THIS DAY, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, Marine Stores, and Dead Stock Articles, consisting of about 418 tons of Rock Salt, Samples of Hardware, Plates, Bars, Bundles and Sheet Iron, 1 Box Woollen Table Cloth, 1 Case Empty Stone Ink Bottles, 6 Cases Brandy, Samples of Glassware, 5 Cases Eau-de-Cologne, Cases Matches, 2 Tins Card Can, 24 Casks Solid Muriate of Zinc, 3 Coils Cordage, 100 Cases Cognac, Cases Hardware, Box Samples of Cylinder Oil, 5 Cases Eau-de-Cologne, Sheets of Copper and Metal, 2 Cases Garden Pavillion, Lot of Empty Phials, Samples, Patterns, and various other Articles.

The sale will commence at 1 P. M. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which the Deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium. Bombay, Custom House, 25th January, 1894.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

7 DAYS AUCTION SALE. OF 220 FRESH AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Landed ex. s. s. "Darius," 40 Horses will be submitted each day, viz.,—on 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th February, 1894, at 3 p.m.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs WARREN and TULLOCK, the well-known Importers of Australian Horses, to sell by Public Auction, on the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Charni Road Station—

The balance of their present Shipment, consisting of high class Officers' Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Pairs, Dog-cart and Buggy horses, all sorts and sizes. Among the lot are a number of well-bred Horses, 14-2 to 15-1 high, suitable for Native Cavalry, and we advise Native Chiefs and Commanding Officers not to loose this opportunity of securing first class horses at this sale.

We have advised Messrs. WARREN & TULLOCK to submit the whole lot as a trial sale. Every information will be given, and all commission entrusted to our care shall receive our careful and best attention.

We strongly recommend our constituents not to miss this opportunity.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 25, 1894.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | London. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. | London. |
| JOHN HARVEY AND SONS. | Bristol. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| POL ROGER AND Co. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
| PERINET ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Chateau d'Ay. |
| ERNEST IRROY AND Co. | Rheims. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DESBORBES ET FILS. | Avize. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DESBORDES ET FILS. | Avize. |
| COLIGNY FRERES. | Rheims. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| CURLIER FRERES. | Cognac. |
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| COSSART GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
| JAMES CATHCART AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| J. & R. GRANT. | Rothes, N. B. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| GOVERNMENT CELLARS. | Budapest. |
| MAX GREGER & Co. | Budapest. |
| Jos. DIETZL. | Budapest. |
| WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côtes d'Or. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN AND Co. | Stockholm. |
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| T. P. GRIFFIN & Co. | London. |
| FRANK BAILEY AND Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

### PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO., Sole Agents, Bombay.

### CROFT, MODY & CO.,

IMPORTERS, OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Gonzalez Byass and Co. Vina Tula.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto). — Old Puerto Sherry.
Grand Romano. — Old Dry Sherry. Old Fruity Sherry. Florio Marsala.

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)

FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

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| Chateau Mouton. | Pauillac. |
| Chateau Palmer. | St. Estephe. |
| Chateau La Lagune. | St. Emilion. |
| Grand Vino-De-La-Rose. | St. Julien. |
| Grand Vino Pontet Canet. | St. Marie. |
| Medoc. | |

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer. Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition.

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Donfelt Kummel. Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.

Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

Apply to CROFT, MODY and Co., 19, Bank Street, or MESSRS. DENISON & Co., Suppliers by the Bottle. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

### FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.

(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort. Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.

Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 21 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

### PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

## COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

## VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

## GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret uses of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

## INSURANCES.

### THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to DOUGLAS STEWART, Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Premium for 1875 | £742,553 |
| " 1880 | £333,078 |
| " 1885 | £966,107 |
| " 1891 | £1,607,030 |

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ..... £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | £4,673,299 | 1891 | £7,894,357 |
| 1886 | £5,672,041 | | |
| Increase of Funds in 10 years | | | £3,221,058 |

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. | |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND. | " | 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | " | 2,600,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL | " | 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. | Frs | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. | " | 2,250,000 |
| The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ltd., CAPITAL | M | 4,000,000 |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

## INSURANCES.

### LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ..... £2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ..... £ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to .....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—57, ESPLANADE ROAD (Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE, Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY, MODERATE PREMIUMS, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Manager and Actuary.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

### EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON. ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## BANKS.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE: 65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY, Manager.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ | 39,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon). E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.) DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C. WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | HOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | S

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Indian Banks. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 200 | all | 16 pr. ct. | 1,151½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 10,000 | 100 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,080xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 250 | all | 240 pr. ct. | 98 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge. | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 16 p. c. | 1856 0198 |
| | 2,000 | 100 | 50 | | 66 to 70 |
| | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | | 15 to 17 |
| Exchange Banks. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | 400 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 70nl |
| Chartered Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 40,000 | 625 | 625 | 7 pr. ct. | 620 |
| National Bank | 80,000 | $125 | all | 6% | £ 3 |
| Of India | 40 000 | 625 | 612½ | 6 pr. ct. | 210 |
| Press Companies. | | Yearly Rs. | | | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,280 | 1,280 | 75 | 2501 |
| Albert Spinning Co | 400 | 800 | all | | 45) |
| Albert (Currachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 12 pr. ct. dvd Rs30 | 945 |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,300 | 90 | 940 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 245 |
| Bhowanigger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 250 | 250 | 250 | .. | 300 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfs Cawnpore Press Co, Ld | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs.7 | 122½ |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld. | 200 | 200 | 200 | 14 | 1224 |
| Colaba | 200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 30 | 507½ |
| East India | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 dvd | 219½ |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 200 | | Nil | 285 |
| Fort | 815 | 9400 | 2,400 | Rs. 30 | 1150nom |
| French | 300 | 300 | all | Nil | 40 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 800 | 800 | 30 | 400 |
| Gujrat Press Co., Ld | 750 | 600 | all | 4 | 120 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 480 | 480 | Nil | 305 |
| Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 600 | 600 | 60 | 120 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 105 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 415 |
| Munmar M | 1,000 | 200 | all | Nil | 220 |
| New Bengal | 1,000 | 600 | 600 | Nil | 455 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil | 122½ |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 800 | 800 | Rs.35dv | 445 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 800 | 800 | 75 | 20 | 42 |
| Samson | 200 | 800 | 800 | 20 | 80) |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 00 | 120 | 1,375 |
| Rod | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 35 | 935 |
| Gorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 230 | 250 | Nil | 10 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld | 276 | 800 | all | 16 | 239 |
| Vellard | .. | 1,000 | 1000 | Rs. 70 | 215 |
| Spinning and Weaving Companies. | | | | | 975 |
| Ahmedabad | 220 | 1,800 | 1,000 | 90 | |
| Alliance | 1,200 | 60 | all | Rs. 15 | |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,315 | | 100 | Nil | 147 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 271 | 0 | all | 9 per ct. | 30) |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 640 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 800 | 800 | 800 | 20 | 338 |
| Bombay National Manfg. | | | | | |
| Britannia Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 120 |
| Central India | 21,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 560 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 1,000 | 600 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 1,070 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 390 |
| Connaught Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 760 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 800 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 610 |
| Coorla Mills | 4,000 | 700 | | Rs. 10 | 687½ |
| Dowal Mills Co., Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1. | Rs. 40 | 410 |
| Ewart Jute Co. Ld | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 440 |
| Gold Mill | 1,600 | 800 | 800 | Nil | 345 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 395 |
| Hope | 2,000 | 800 | 800 | 10 pr. ct. | 490 |
| Hurjee Jeejeebhoy | 2,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 275 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs.30dvd | 680 |
| Kalyanji Mavji & Co. | | | | | 40 |
| Kasturchand Mill | 700 | 800 | 800 | | 90 |
| Howard and Bullough | 1,800 | 800 | 800 | Rs. 80 | 830 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,200 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 305 |
| Indian Manfg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5 | 1,140 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 800 | 800 | 10 pr. ct. | 540 |
| Jaffer Alli | 800 | 800 | 800 | Nil | 380 |
| Jamshed Mantna Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | | 250 | | 130 |
| Jewraz Saloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 840 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 635xd |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 30 | 625 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 725 |
| Khatao Maclanjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 500 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 per ct. | 148 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 625 |
| Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 825 |
| Madras United | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 2,540 |
| Mahalaxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 380 |
| Mahbub Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 2,500 | 800 | 800 | 15 pr. ct. | 1,470 |
| Manookjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 1,660 |
| Manjee | 8,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 122½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 65 | 1,925 |
| Maharaja Mills Nos 1 & 2 M Co. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | | |
| Madura Mills | 7,770 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | par |
| National | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 130 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 415 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 0 | 625 | Nil | 355 |
| Presidency Mills Co Ld | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,305 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 460 |
| Ripon Mills | 607 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 825 |
| Simcox | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,400 |
| Shahjapore Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 1,370 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 531 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 800 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 165 |
| Southern Maharatta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | | 124 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | | 123 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 180 |
| Swadeshi Mill | 475 | 800 | 800 | Rs. 15 | 180 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 50 | 470 |
| Vithunker Lukhmishanker G. Mill Co Ld | 900 | 500 | 800 | 15 | 650 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 580 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 575 |
| Watia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 545 |
| Union Mills, Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 500 |
| Miscellaneous. | | | | Last Divd. | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 280 |
| Backbay Bahis | 500 | 50 | 50 | 74 | 205 |
| Badhan Pile | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 4 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 10 | 102 |
| Bezar Oil Mills | | | | 13 | 42 |
| Bombay Fir Insurance | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 160no |
| Bombay Fir Insurance | In Liquidation | | | | |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | Rs. 200 | 4,675 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | Rs. 75 | 1,175 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 67 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 800 | 800 | 3 pr. ct. | 62 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 1,125 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 200 | 100 | Nil | |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 600 | 5 pr. ct. | 251 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,600 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 25 | 237 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld | 2,980 | 250 | 220 | 7½ pr. ct. | 275 |
| Ivyer & Co., Ld. | 1600 | 100 | 79 | | 70 acm |
| Indian Guarantee & Surety | | | | | |
| Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 134 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1 800 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 130 |
| Jehangir R Karani & Co, Ld | 2,000 | 800 | 100 | 8 pr. ct. | 128 |
| Kamp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 176 | Rs. 23-12 | 312 |
| Karachee Landing | 800 | 800 | 800 | 37 | 70 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | |
| Mackie & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 12 | 95 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 98 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | | 67 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 188 |
| Oriental Insce. | 6,000 | 25 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 28 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7 | 95 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 19 | 455 |
| Prince of Wales Firein. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,33 |
| Scoundy & Co. | 1,800 | 100 | 108 | 9 | 99 |
| Tremoter & Co. | 2,000 | 800 | 100 | 23 | 1,000 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,600 | 100 | 160 | 5 | 44 |
| Tapsons Co. | 6,200 | 25 | all | 5 | 192 |
| | | | 100 | 25 | |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 20-4 |
| China Leaf | " | 20-12 Nominal. |
| Pekin, Bar Gold | " | 20-1 |
| Do. do. new | " | 20-15 " |
| Australia do. | " | 20-3 |
| Bombay do. | " | 20-2 |
| English Sovereigns | " | 16-1 |
| Do. Demos | " | 16-1 |
| Bar Silver 17 Rottarcase | " | 53 |
| Do. 178 do. | " | 20-4 |
| Spanish Dollars | " | 206 Nominal. |
| Mexican do. | " | 202 |
| Portuguese | " | 320 |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Orphean Dramatic Club, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Meet of Bombay Foxhounds, Santa Cruz.
Music at the Esplanade Hotel, 8 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, Annual Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bahaduri, barque Sir Lancelot, and the steamer Congo entered; and the steamer Skidby left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imaum entered the dock on Tuesday and the steamer Netherby Hall yesterday; and the steamers Bhundara and Kirby Hall left it yesterday.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Webb were unavoidably prevented from attending the Reception, at Government House, on the 20th instant.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—His Excellency Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., will preside at the annual distribution of prizes, to be held at the Town Hall, to-morrow, Friday, at 5 p.m.

ACCIDENT.—Shrinivas Bukshiram, a Hindu lad, aged eleven years, while flying a kite from the verandah on the fourth storey of his house, at Kalbadevie Road, sustained injuries to his head by the fall of a tile from the roof. The boy was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN.—Gopal Goonaji, a policeman No. 1676, doing duty in C Division, and residing at Chinchpoogly, while walking along De Lisle Road, on Tuesday afternoon, was accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria and sustained superficial wounds. The sepoy was removed to the police hospital and detained for treatment.

LEFT IN A TEMPER.—Vassoo Govind, residing at Nowroji Hall, has made a report to the police, that his wife, named Ambai, aged twenty-five years, left home on Monday in a fit of temper, in consequence of a quarrel he had with her on the previous day, and has not since been heard of. The woman had on her person gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 25.

DEATH FROM FEVER.—A Coroner's inquest was held, yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, on the body of a Hindu, apparently aged about forty-five years. The man was found lying unconscious on the Haines Road, at 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday, and died while being conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital. A verdict of death from fever was recorded.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Hukai Koomargas Doorga Presnadgar, the Jahagirdar of Calcutta, accompanied by thirteen followers, arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday last, and has taken up his residence at Gowalia Tank Road.—The Raja of Saudan Darbar, in company with five followers, also arrived in Bombay on the same day, and is now staying at Walkeshwar Road.

A PHONETIC STUDENT.—Mr. Hasichandra Sadashiv Jayakar, who received instructions in Pitman's shorthand from Mr. Narayan Bhaskar Vagal, a member of the Phonetic Society, has successfully passed the examination, and obtained a theory and membership certificate from the Phonetic Institute, Bath.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Dhunji Cowasji, a Parsee cook, was charged with using criminal force to Jainee, a Waghree girl, last Sunday. Evidence for the defence was gone into, and Rustomji Desabhai Mistry was examined. He said that on the day in question the accused was with him for some time. The Magistrate convicted the accused, remarking there were suspicious circumstances, and the crying out by the girl showed that there were some grounds for fear or annoyance. His Worship sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Hotel, at 8 p.m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Triumphate | Ellenberg. |
| Overture | Light Cavalry | Suppe. |
| Valse | Visions D'Amour | Delbruck. |
| Selection | Dorothy | A. Cellier. |
| Dance | Old Tapestry | Boggetti. |
| Elf Land | Pizzicato | Barnett. |
| Fantasia | Pantomania | Williams. |
| Polka | P. & O. | Bucalossi. |

EXTRAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Valse | Garden of Memories ..... May Ostlere. |
| Lancers | La Fille de Madame Angot. D'Albert. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SALE OF THE AMRITSAR GINNING FACTORIES.—The property of the Amritsar Manufacturing Company was put up for sale by public auction yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, by Messrs. Crawford and Company, auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote, the liquidator. The properties consist of ginning factories and flour mills, which are situate at Amritsar and Raewand. The sale was held on the premises of Messrs. Crawford and Company and the bidding commenced with Rs. 22,000. The offers were very dull and slow, and it took a considerable time to mount up to Rs. 34,000, at which figure the property was eventually knocked down to Mr. Kaikhosro E. Boga, who represented Messrs. S. Ramchand, Kaikhosro and Co., of Amritsar.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Sonapoor burning-ground, touching the death of Ramcrishna Gopal, a Hindu boy, aged six years, the son of one Gopal Pandurang, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Wallace and Company, residing at Mugbhat. At 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 21st instant, the deceased was seated on a low wooden bench in the house, when he was suddenly seized with spasms and fell backwards, striking the back part of his head on a copper dish and sustaining a slight bleeding cut thereon. In the afternoon of the same day tetanic symptoms developed, and although medical aid was requisitioned, the symptoms increased, and the deceased died on the following day. A verdict of death from tetanus, following a wound on the head, was returned by the jury.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE LAD.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Esplanade, regarding the death of Darasha Dinsha, a Parsee lad, aged eleven years, residing with his mother, Baimai, at Bhendy Bazaar. The deceased's father left Bombay about ten years ago, and since then has not been heard of, consequently the deceased and his mother were supported by one Pallonji Hormusji, the deceased's maternal grandfather. Darasha was very mischievous and would not attend the school regularly, and thereupon the mother had to scold him very often. At 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the deceased left the house, and as he did not return home at noon, the mother went in search of him, and found him loitering about at Karelwady. She brought Darasha home, and beat him for stopping away. The deceased remained in the house until 4 p.m., when he again left without the mother's knowledge, and did not return. The mother again searched for him, but failed to find him until Tuesday afternoon, when she was informed that a dead body had been found floating in a well, opposite the Elphinstone High School. Baimai immediately went to the well and identified the body as that of her son, Darasha. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a well was recorded.

SERIES OF CHARGES AGAINST AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butfoy placed Antone Heriom, aged thirty-two years, a Madarasee of disreputable character, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on seven charges, of committing thefts of copper utensils and clothes, of the collective value of Rs. 39-3, belonging to Mr. W. J. Farrow, Mrs. M. Calaghan, Jamedar Abdoola, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. E. Roaus, and Ganpat Balloo. It appears that the accused used to drink very heavily, and was supported by his wife, who was in the employ of Mr. Farrow, the first complainant. During the last few weeks, the accused managed to enter into the complainants' houses at Albion Place, Victoria Road, and succeeded in removing copper pots, clothes, and sundry other things without being detected. He pledged all those articles with two Marwarees, named Hucma Gopa and Kushna Cooma, at Parel Road. On the 19th instant, one Ganpat Balloo, a servant in the employ of Mr. Gordon, residing at Albion Place, Victoria Road, served some meals in a copper plate to his master's dog, and went out. In the meantime, the accused entered the house and made off with the plate. He was, however, observed by one of the persons in the house, who, on finding the plate missing, gave information to the police. Antone was arrested, and on searching his place the plate was recovered. He subsequently took the police to the two Marwarees, who, on being questioned, produced all the articles pledged with them by the accused. Antone, having admitted the charges, as well as two previous convictions, was sentenced to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT a special meeting of the Senate, on Saturday, the Calcutta University voted an address to Lord Lansdowne, recording its appreciation of his Excellency's kindly interest in the affair of the University throughout the term of his Chancellorship.

TEN female elephants, at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000, are to be bought for the Dacca Khedhas, provided the money can be raised by the sale of unserviceable animals on the establishment, or of recent captures.

ALTHOUGH the Secretary of State's intention with regard to Council Bills was only announced on Saturday, it was known in Calcutta the previous day. The course of business in London showed that the news was also known there on Friday.

IT has been practically decided, the *Pioneer* hears, that no expedition will be undertaken this season against the Waziris, who at present are on their good behaviour.

THE Allahabad paper says that the subscriptions for a statue to Lord Lansdowne in Calcutta already exceed Rs. 50,000 without any public appeal having been made for subscriptions.

A SURVEY on a large scale of the area within the limits of the port of Madras will be carried out this season by the officers of the *Investigator* after they have finished the marine survey from Armaghaon down to Madras, and before they commence operations in Palk's Straits.

COLONEL SAUNDERSON, the Judge Advocate-General, who was summoned to Calcutta, last week, was on his way from Madras to Burma on inspection at the time. His opinion was, however, urgently required at Calcutta on many points connected with the re-orgainsation of the Army.

THE Accountant General, Punjab, has requested all treasury officers in the Punjab, as well as the Agents of the Bank of Bengal at Delhi and Lahore to cash the supply bills drawn upon them by the British Agent, Gilgit. The Accountant General adds that this treasury has now been entered in the list of treasuries in the Civil Account Code, and that the separate advices of bills drawn by it which have hitherto been sent from the Accountant General's Office to Punjab treasuries and the Bengal Bank will no longer be issued.

AMONG the recent arrivals at Cairo are Lord Dunmore, Sir William and Lady Marriott, Lady Anson and family, the Hon. Darea Curzon, Lady James Douglas, Sir Charles Hall, Sir H. Meredyth, and Sir Henry and Lady Tichborne.

IF one-half we hear be true, writes a contemporary, there is a strong feeling among the more reputable and influential members of the native community in Calcutta regarding the tactics of Babu Surendranath Banerji and the four members who eventually voted with him on the question of a farewell address to the Viceroy. This feeling may take the shape of a revolt against the domination exercised by a handful of agitators over the community generally, and the sort of terrorism which they impose by means of the native press. The fact that two of the group who pose as representing popular opinion, are editors of newspapers, published in English, and that they are backed by a third paper, notorious for its abuse of Government, is not without its significance. The native nobleman or gentleman of position with his inveterate horror of being publicly attacked in print will purchase peace at the price of concessions which smooth his path for the time being. Hitherto there has been apparently no limit to his endurance, but now at last he sees what a false position he may be placed in by yielding to intimidation. The spectacle of the Calcutta Municipality debating whether a simple act of courtesy should be paid to a departing Viceroy and the attempt to import politics into the Council Chamber, was indeed a sorry one; and the majority of the Commissioners must have felt how they had lost their reputation as a body when such a debate could be raised. It was not a matter of local concern merely: outside Calcutta contempt and disgust have been expressed at the attitude assumed by the malcontents, and equally at that of those trimmers who sought to find a middle course out of the shameful business. The inconsistency displayed by the man who could try to reconcile his attitude towards the present Viceroy with his utterances when an address had to be presented to the "great and good Lord Ripon," was so marked that his very followers must have been amazed at his audacity. The whole affair was a cleverly plotted intrigue, and Mr. J. G. Apcar in defeating it scored a success which must have the effect of discrediting the wirepullers. If the Municipality desires to clear its name of the stain which incidents like this, and the cabal over the reception of the late Prince Albert Victor, throw upon it, it should complete its revolt from counsellors whose eagerness to stand forward on all occasions as leading "Indians," as it does not prevent their showing themselves ignorant of all the better part of public life, is an unfortunate circumstance for the credit of their community.

A COURT-MARTIAL such as that held a short time ago at Belgaum, in which a Surgeon-Major of the Madras Medical Service has been acquitted on a charge of drunkenness, is not without precedent, remarks a contemporary, though it is fortunately rare. About 1862 the medical officer of one of the native infantry regiments stationed at Rangoon was tried for insobriety on the occasion of a guest-night. A brother medical officer, who subsequently became one of the leading doctors of Madras, appeared as the "prisoner's friend," for counsels were not allowed before military tribunals in those halcyon times. After a trial extending over several days the prisoner was sentenced to be dismissed the service, but was strongly recommended to mercy. The Commander-in-Chief, in confirming the sentence, remarked that he was unable to give effect to the Court's recommendation owing to the Doctor having already, during the Mutiny, been sentenced to dismissal for the same offence, with a recommendation to mercy, which was given effect to. After the promulgation of the sentence, one of the officers who had been a member of the court-martial took the Doctor into his own house, induced him to sign the pledge, and eventually procured for him an appointment in the Burma Forest Department in which the *quondam* medical officer rose to a fairly high position. Another case was that of a medical officer who had been educated at the Madras Medical College. The accused was convicted of drunkenness while in camp during the Afghan campaign, and was deservedly sentenced to be dismissed the service. In the good old time of the East India Company such cases were of more frequent occurrence, and slightly over sixty years ago a well-known medical officer (Dr. Prendergast) was dismissed by sentence of court-martial. He was subsequently given one of the higher appointments of the local Medical Subordinate Service; but had to be dismissed even from this for constant repetitions of his offence. About ten years after this another medical officer (Dr. Currie), who was also well-known at Madras, was similarly dealt with; his culminating offence being that on a guest-night he poured a bottle of beer over a brother officer.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence has been received by the German Colonial Department, giving particulars of the revolt at Josilatte in the German Cameroons. The mutineer, were Dahomeyan soldiers in the German service having with them a number of armed women. They broke open the ammunition store, overcame the German force, and remained in possession of the Government buildings for nine days until the arrival of the German gunboat Hyaena. Four mutineers were captured and hanged. The *Daily News'* Berlin correspondent says that the delay in forwarding the news led to the suspicion there that the mutiny was the result of ill-treatment of the natives by the Germans, and an inquiry is being called for. A telegram was received in Liverpool on Jan. 2, by Messrs. John Holt and Co., from their agent in the Cameroons, stating that peace had been re-established. Messrs. Holt's factory, together with a number of others, was seized by the insurgent troops, but, by the aid of the German bluejackets, they were recaptured and peace was restored. When the telegram was despatched trade was proceeding on the Cameroon river.

## FORGING A DOCUMENT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Teju Kaya charged Sadanand Narayen, Harichand Bhicoba, Bajirao Tatia, Raoji Ranjit, (sub-protem Interpretor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court) and Sayed Hoosein bin Mia Rahimali with forgery, abetment of forgery, and using a forged document as genuine in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Walker, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors, appeared for the second accused, while the third was defended by Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Bhaishanker, of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishankar and Kanga, solicitors, represented the fourth accused.

The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The legal gentlemen representing the different accused, yesterday, addressed the Court on behalf of their respective clients.

Mr. Walker for the first accused pointed out that the only evidence against his client was that of Ramchandra, and the statement of that witness was not wanting in discrepancies. No jury, Mr. Walker submitted, would ever return a verdict of guilty against his client under those circumstances. The signature alleged to have been put on the forged document by his client was not his signature, and therefore, he could not be charged with abetment of forgery. It would be immediately made patent if that signature was compared with the genuine signature of the accused. Mr. Walker finally submitted that there was no case made out by the prosecution to send the case trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. Ghamat, in defending the third accused, observed that it was a wrong step to call Mr. Terry, as an expert in the case, to give out his belief that a case had been made out against the accused. He quoted authority, where it was advised that evidence of "skilled witnesses" should be received with caution. His client had no personal object to put his signature to the document, and he had only done it in his professional capacity. He said that "he had only interpreted the document before execution. As an officer in the Police Court he was perfectly conscious of the fearful result of entering into or abetting in a conspiracy of such a kind as was alleged by the prosecution. The document not being executed at the time of the interpretation, consequently it was valueless, so far as abetment of forgery was concerned. The document had not been executed at the time the accused interpreted it, and therefore it was impossible for him to know whether it was a forged document. Counsel thought that the more likely thing was that witnesses of the class of Ramchandra's would forge a document themselves. Mr. Terry, the "skilled witness," expressed his opinion in the course of the evidence that the initial motive actuating the accused to put his signature and the date was the same. Counsel would like to know what was meant by "initial motive," and said it seemed an expert could say whatever he chose without being stopped.

Mr. Bhaishanker for the fourth accused stated that his client had neither produced nor used the forged document in the Small Causes Court. After citing authority, he said the statement of Ramchandra, uncorroborated as it was, should not be relied upon. It was necessary to receive such evidence with great caution. Evidence of some of the most important witnesses materially differed in point of essential particulars. Ramchandra had admitted being cognizant with the forgery that was under contemplation long before the document was fabricated and executed. It was only on the unsupported statement that his client was brought to book. Ramchandra had either been a party to the transaction or was not speaking the truth. In either case his evidence was unreliable. The learned solicitor, therefore, requested his Worship to discharge his client, and not to put him to the hardship of incurring the expenses of a trial at the Sessions.

Mr. Shamrao finally replying said that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused.

His Worship rose for tiffin and on his return stated that after carefully considering the case, he had come to the conclusion that there was sufficient evidence against the accused to commit them to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. All the four accused were accordingly committed to the ensuing Sessions.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 16th January:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th January 1894, recommending that the unclaimed goods lying on the Port Trust estate for over two months, as in the list at page—of Compilation No. 75, vol. 14, may, under the provisions of section 64 of the Port Trust Act, be now advertized for sale in the "Government Gazette," and sold against charges due.

Resolution.—Approved. The notification should be inserted in one of the native papers as directed last year and the procedure laid down in the Act should be strictly followed.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 9th January 1894, reporting that in the expenditure there is an excess on the Merewether Dry Dock caisson, due to the renewal of the deck and of valve spindles amounting to Rs. 498, and requesting sanction to meet it by re-appropriation from the allotment for renewal of gear.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent No. 8260, dated 15th November 1893, recommending that sheds be erected before the next monsoon over the following gateways at the Docks:—Victoria Dock.—North-west gate, Export side. West gate, Import and Export side. South-west gate, Export side. South gate, Import and Export side.—Prince's Dock.—North-west gate, Export side. North gate, Export side.

Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 28th November 1893, estimating the cost of providing shelter sheds over the gates at total Rs. 4,566. Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 11th December 1893, recommending that the north gate of the Prince's Dock and the south gate of the Victoria Dock be left uncovered to allow of any extraordinary-sized boiler or other piece of cargo being taken out of the dock. Read memoranda from the Docks Superintendent Nos. 9586 and 9808, dated 21st and 30th December 1893, respectively. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee recommending that the covering for the Export side of the Victoria Dock south-west (red) gate and the covering also to the Export side of Prince's Dock north gate (yellow) be omitted for the present and Rs. 3,373 be provided in the budget for 1894-95 for covering in the other gates as recommended, to be met from revenue.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 8257, dated 15th November 1893, recommending that the designation of the "Railway Contracts Department" of the Dock Establishment be changed to "Railway Department"; that the usual State Railway work, as well as the work connected with rail-borne goods, brought into the Dock for direct shipment, be carried on by this branch, which he proposes to keep at the same strength as at present sanctioned, namely:—

2 inspectors Rs. 40, rising by 2 yearly increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 each. 1 clerk Rs. 50; 1 clerk Rs. 45; 2 peons at Rs. 10 each, Rs. 20; 1 bellman Rs. 11; 1 bellman Rs. 10; 1 boy Rs. 6; 1 boy Rs. 5; 2 pointsmen at Rs. 13 each, Rs. 26.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 5th January 1894, explaining that there are now on the sanctioned staff 2 inspectors on Rs. 40 available for the work connected with the railway traffic at the Docks, and that the whole effect of the Docks Superintendent's proposals, so far as they affect increase of expenditure is that the salaries of the posts of the inspectors will be advanced to Rs. 50 per mensem by two yearly increments of Rs. 5.

Read minutes of the Establishment Committee recommending that the change in title from "Railway Contracts Department" to "Railway Department" be approved, and that the pay of the inspectors be fixed at 40—5—50, the increments accruing annually.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Establishment Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 8255, dated 15th November 1893, stating that the promotion of competent men to fill up the posts of eight gate inspectors referred to in T. R. No. 342 of 5th November last will reduce the Dock Staff by one inspector on Rs. 75 a month and two on Rs. 60 each a month, but as the gate inspectors will not be available for any duty other than at the gates, provision will have to be made for the following, to be called inspectors, at the pay proposed:—1 inspector for Prince's Dock Harbour Wall, 1 inspector for Victoria Dock Harbour Wall, 1 inspector for checking and supervising Dock chappas issued at the Docks Superintendent's office, and 2 inspectors for opening charges, Victoria and Prince's Docks. Pay limits—Rs. 35 to Rs. 50, by an increment of Rs. 5 every two years; and that they would take the place of the four sub-inspectors on the Dock Staff, and describing the duties they will have to perform.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 8th January 1894, stating that the whole time of the three inspectors (one on Rs. 75 and two on Rs. 60 each) is taken up in gate duties, so that to appoint these gate-keepers will be simply a change of designation and will not affect the work of the present men now styled sub-inspectors; that there are now 4 of the latter on the staff (three at Rs. 45 and one at Rs. 40); and explaining the duties of each, and that the fifth sub-inspector is required for the traffic, on Prince's Dock Harbour Wall as, owing to the growth of the coast traffic, one inspector for the harbour walls of both docks is not enough, and that the Dock Superintendent's proposal to change the sub-inspector's designation to inspector, with the higher rate of pay named by him, is probably required in order to make a distinction between inspectors and clerks. Read proceedings of the Establishment Committee stating that they consider a case is made out for another inspector for the harbour wall traffic in addition to the present staff, making five in all, and would advise the Trustees to also approve of the change in designation and the rate of pay recommended.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Establishment Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 10th January 1894, reporting that the Superintendent of Water Police has brought to his notice the difficulty experienced in carrying out Port Rule 44; and suggesting that a board with Port Rules 9, 10, 44, and 45 painted on it be attached to the wall over the north slope.

Resolution.—Copies of the rules should be hung in glazed frames at each of the steps as recommended, and in addition a placard in large type should be placed on the north wall notifying that steam launches are not allowed to use those steps. It can be removed during the monsoon.

Read letter from the Secretary, Mill-owners' Association, dated 11th January 1894, saying that the scheme proposed by the Trustees for the construction of a coal wharf at Tank Bunder has the full approval of the members of the Association, but they trust that no additional wharfage fee is to be imposed on coal in connection with the scheme. Read letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 15th January 1894, saying that the scheme meets with the approval of the Chamber, and that the Committee trust that the adoption thereof will not involve any addition being made to the existing wharfage fee on coal.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed on the subject of the proximity of the site to that of the small magazine.

Resolution.—Messrs. Beaufort, Symons, and Vijbhucandas Atmaram are appointed a Committee to assist the Chairman in the preparation of the budget estimates for 1894-95.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES, Satin Wood Backs, good White Bristles, in Solid Leather Case, Rs. 5-8 per Pair, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE LATEST NOVELTY in LAMP MATS.—Just received, a small Consignment of Lovely Patterns and Different Sizes at Cheap Prices, from 6 As. to Re. 1-4.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TEAS! —GREAT REDUCTION!! Messrs. MORTON, MAJU and Co., in view to introducing Pure and Unadulterated Teas to RICH and POOR, are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a class of Teas unsurpassed for DELICACY and PURITY of FLAVOUR Price List on Application.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, on the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, Hon'ble Justice PARSON'S HOUSE, fully Furnished, for Twelve months, from 21st March next.

TO BE LET, From 1st April, a Fully FURNISHED HOUSE, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rhemun Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE of Colonel FORJETT'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, English Victoria, Horse &c., etc, at No. 10, Marine Lines, to be SOLD on SATURDAY, 27th Inst.

ENGLISH POTATOES, of Prime quality, Just imported; also several Cases of MAGNUMS and GRIEVES for Seed. Apply HILL, SON, and GRENAN, 18, Elphinstone Circle.

HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT—Has been OPENED in HORNBY ROW, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Lamps of all description almost at Cost Price. Apply to the AGENT.

HEAVY LEATHER MACHINES, for all sorts of Leather Work, could be had at THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 82, Meadows Street.

WANTED, for our Singapore Branch, a GODOWN KEEPER. Cash Security required. Apply B. MITCHELL & Co., Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, in any place of Trust by a young, steady and educated Non-Commissioned Officer, lately left the Service with an exemplary character. Good knowledge of office work. Apply "No. 22." care of this Paper.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who possesses the Highest References, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in either FRENCH or GERMAN. Terms Moderate. Apply to "LEO," care of this Office.

CLEARENCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, &c., is situated on the Coolest spot, and IS NOT on the ROCKY PLATEAU where Hot Wind blows.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Detached Bungalows for Families, Single Ladies and Gentlemen can now have Private Sitting Rooms. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Meadows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

WORLD TYPE-WRITER, easy to learn, always ready for use in Train, on Boardship or the Office Table. Price Rs. 30, in Walnut case.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

BEST NILGHERRY TEAS.—C 4TH Tea, in 1 lb. Packets. Broken Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1; Broken Tea, As. 8 per lb. Sole Agents in Bombay:—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BUHLOJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 1 per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. D. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. K. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tanna W. R. says:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. H. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 1.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

[WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 24

THE English and French funds were unchanged yesterday, at 98 7-8 for Consols, and 97⅛ for Rentes. Indian Sterling Loan was also unaltered in London at 108⅜; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £62. The price of Bar Silver advanced ⅛d. per oz. in London, to 30⅛d. per oz.; but no change in the position of the metal or in the rate of sterling Exchange on London is reported from New York. The market rate of discount in London was further put up 1/8 per cent. on short Bills, and ⅛ per cent. in 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅛ and 2⅛ per cent., respectively. A recovery of 1/8d. took place in the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 1s. 2 3-16d.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 39½d. per 416 lbs. cif., buyers, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, April-May shipment; tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals recovered 1-32d. of Monday's drop, the extreme quotations being 4 9-64 cents for January-March deliveries, and 4 15-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 39,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York remained at 7 7-8 cents per lb. yesterday, but April Futures declined 4 points to 7·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy, at 33,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals this season, so far, and those for the same time in the two previous years:—

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts ... | 33,000 | 15,000 | 33,000 |
| Three days' do. ... | 87,000 | 40,000 | 73,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1893... | 4,713,000 | 3,904,000 | 5,329,000 |

There has been but little doing here to-day in Cotton by exporters, and the tone of the market has been quiet, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. The total purchases, however, sum up 2,125 bales, of which 600 ready new Bengals, at Rs. 151-81, and a contract for Broach, for March delivery, are credited to exporters, the Mills having taken the balance, consisting, in ready new Cotton, of 250 Barsee, at Rs. 198; 175 Khandwa, at Rs. 188; 100 each of Sheaganm, at Rs. 183½; Dhulia, at Rs. 173; and Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 199; and 50 each Amura, at Rs. 194; and Bengal, at Rs. 175; and in old stuff, of 200 each, of Morvi, at Rs. 177; and Westeros at the same price; 100 Rampore, at Rs. 190; and 50 each, of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 193; and Wadwan, at Rs. 183 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market keeps steady in tone, but with business for export upon a small scale. *Pessy* and *Delhi* have further advanced half an anna per cwt.; and our quotations this evening are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Pessy, 91 per cent.... | Rs. 3 | 14 6 | per cwt. |
| Do. 85 " | " 3 | 12 6 | " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi..... | " 3 | 12 0 | " |
| Red Delhi ..... | " 3 | 5 9 | " |
| Hard Yellow..... | " 4 | 1 0 | " |
| Red Ahmedabad ..... | " 3 | 6 0 | " |
| Hard Red ..... | " 3 | 7 0 | " |

SEEDS also are steady, with a moderate business doing by shippers. The price of Linseed has declined half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-9-0 to Rs. 7-11-0 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton..... | 8,727 bales. |
| Wheat..... | 9,295 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 4,248 " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 5,676 " |
| Gingelly..... | 10,061 " |
| Groundnuts ..... | 17,170 " |
| Castorseed..... | 5,107 " |
| Rice ..... | 92,572 " |

FREIGHTS are steady. A steamer, berthed for Antwerp for late January loading, has booked about half cargo, say Cotton, at 20s. 6d., and Seeds and Wheat, at 19s. 6d. per ton. Business has been done for Marseilles and Genoa, for February shipment, at 17s. 6d. per ton for Seeds; and a February-March loading steamer has been chartered at 18s. 6d. per ton for one picked port.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2 3/8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and at 1s. 2 13-32d. for ready Telegraphic, at which latter rate business was done, and at 1s. 2 13-33d. for Demand; and forward Telegraphic, for March-April transfer, at 1s. 2 3/8d. For three months' sight Credits the rate opened at 1s. 2 19-32d. ready, and 1s. 2 9-16d. forward; but Merchants' Bills not coming out to-day, these rates were lowered 1-32d. in both positions, a moderate amount only being reported placed. The market at the close was unsettled and weak in the anticipation that Council Drafts will be thrown on the market at about 1s. 2 3/8d., and left off as follows with a disinclination on the part of the Banks to do much either way until to-morrow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand ... | 1s. 2 3/8d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic .. | 1s. 2 11-32 to 3/8d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight... | 1s. 2 7-16d. | " |
| Credits do. ... | 1s. 2 9-16d. | " |
| Francs do. ... | 1·53⅛ | " |

forward rates for Bank remittance being nominal; and the Credit rate quoted also for May-June.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103⅜ for Fours for Money; 103 11/16 for the coming Settlement; and 103 5/8 for the March Account, and remained steady at a decline of 1/8 from these rates until near the close, when 103⅛, 103 7/16, and 103 3/8 were quoted in the three positions, respectively. The new 3½ per cent. Loan advanced to 100⅜.

SHARES are still quiet; but there have been some further changes to-day in Cotton Press and Mill Scrip, at our revised quotations. East India Press shares have advanced Rs. 130; and Albert, and Colaba Rs. 10 each; while Fort have declined Rs. 30; French, and Volkarts Rs. 5 each; and Mercantile 1½, Bombay National Mill shares have declined Rs. 25; and Jamshed, Rs. 5; but Empress have advanced Rs. 10; Connaught Rs. 5; and Leopold Rs. 3 per share. Bank of Bombay shares are quoted at Rs. 1,151½ per share.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 24.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th January, 1894.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Teheran ..... | 24 | 2 | 26 p.m. | .. | 20 |
| Suez ..... | 24 | 3 | p.m. | .. | 4 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages at Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 24th January 1894.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta ..... | 1 | 14 | .. | 3 |
| " Kurrachee ..... | .. | 15 | .. | 1 |
| " Madras ..... | .. | 35 | .. | 1 |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 23.
10 p.m. ... 73·6
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.
6 a.m. ... 70·1
10 a.m. ... 76·8
2 p.m. ... 80·5
4 p.m. ... 80·4


SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
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AND THE
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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—January 19, at Aldeen House, Serampore, the wife of William Graham, of a son.
HAMILTON—January 2, at Meiktila, Upper Burmah, the wife of W Hamilton, Irrigation Works, of a son.
MORRIS—January 20, at St Leonard's, Bangalore, the wife of Randolph HMorris, of a son.
SPENCER—January 15, the wife of L G P Spencer, A E, Assam-Bengal Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURKE—SWANSEGER—January 20, at Calcutta, Walter Samuel Burke, to Ethel, eldest daughter of the late Charles Godwin Swanseger.
BIRTLES—O'CONNELL—January 10, at the Roman Catholic Church, New Town, Cuddalore, South Arcot, Madras Presidency, by the Rev Father Bosquet, Apostolic Missionary, William Henry Birtles, of the Barrack Department, Bangalore, to Catharine Eleanor O'Connell, daughter of Mr T J O'Connell, Mysore Service.
CAVE-BROWNE—HOLMES—January 13, at Christ Church Chittagong, by the Revd F C Salkeld, John Asteley Cave-Browne, Military Police, second son of the Revd John Cave-Browne, Vicar of Dettling, near Maidstone, Kent, to Amy Burvill, second daughter of the late Lieut-Col William Burvill Holmes, Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—January 2, Hugh James Johnson, eldest son of the late Lieut-Col J H E Johnson, M S C, and grandson of the late J Onchterlony, Esq, of Ootacamund, aged 32.
SPENCER—January 16, the infant daughter of L and A Spencer.


The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1894.


## THE NATIVE STATES AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNDER LORD LANSDOWNE.

Place of the Native States in the Empire.

THE policy towards Native Governments initiated by Lord Lawrence has found in the retiring Viceroy a consistent supporter. He has throughout emphasised and acted upon the principle that States in subordinate alliance with the dominant power should be so governed that no scruple may be felt in preserving for them the measure of independence which they enjoy. Lord Lansdowne's views on the subject are best expressed in his own words—"Not only would it be an act of injustice to deprive them of the privileges of self-government to which they are entitled, but it would be a distinct misfortune to the Empire if those interesting remnants of indigenous rule were to be entirely effaced. They may not all of them be governed entirely in accordance with our ideas of good government, but it is a question whether, in spite of this, they do not from their point of view prefer to remain under their own rulers, even if they are denied some of the administrative luxuries which we provide for the people of British India."

Kashmir.

During the closing period of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty grave complaints reached the Government of India through Mr. Plowden, the Resident of Kashmir, of serious maladministration on the part of the Maharaja. There was undoubtedly widespread discontent. It was said that a plot had been entered into to assassinate the Resident, and some correspondence which appeared to compromise the Maharaja was produced, but its authenticity was strenuously denied, and it is yet an unsolved problem whether the letters were not a tissue of impudent forgeries palmed off on the Residency by the ill-wishers of the Maharaja. An enquiry was instituted, which led as might be expected to only negative results. Lord Dufferin himself paid a visit to the State, and a better understanding was established. Mr. Plowden was succeeded by Colonel Nesbitt, who had been an early friend of the Maharaja, who more or less willingly effected several reforms. Soon after Lord Lansdowne took office affairs in Kashmir unexpectedly assumed such an unsatisfactory aspect that the Maharaja was very emphatically warned that he must amend. Resenting this expostulation, the Maharaja abdicated, a step which the Government of India neither anticipated nor desired. A Council of Regency was established, and the younger brother of his Highness, a man of energy and ambition, acted as President of the Council and became sovereign in all but name. Many reforms, obstinately resisted before the abdication of the Maharaja were effected by the Council, although there was a counterveiling disadvantage in the manifestly provisional nature of an arrangement which left the titular Maharaja outside the Government carried on in his name. In 1891 Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the State, and various opinions and hopes were entertained as to the result. Some factions favoured the Maharaja, some supported the President of the Regency Council, and others anticipated the annexation of the State. Meanwhile, however, Mr. R. Logan, the Comptroller, who had been lent by the Government of India to put the accounts of the State into some kind of order, drew up a report in which he suggested many desirable reforms. The Maharaja by a fortunate inspiration accepted them *en bloc* and promised amendment. The Viceroy had several interviews with the Maharaja and received from him assurances that he was ready to accept and continue the reforms initiated by the Council, and also voluntarily proposed to reduce the personal expenditure of himself and family and of his dependents, which had formerly been a heavy charge on the State. In view of this undertaking the Maharaja was reinstated. Under the new arrangement his Highness became President of the Council, it being understood that no step of importance should be taken without consultation with the Resident. The fact that owing to the personal intervention of the Viceroy the Maharaja had been restored had a reassuring influence in the Native States generally, it being seen how little foundation there was for the mischievous assertion that the Council of Regency would prove to be but a stepping-stone for the annexation of Kashmir. The Maharaja has so far kept his promises and good progress is being made in the necessary reforms.

Central Provinces.

Owing to a rebellion in the Kalahindi State and the minority of the Chief, Raghu Kesri Deo, the management of the State has been, since 1882, in the hands of the British Government. The Raja having now come of age, his installation has been sanctioned, but for some time after he assumes power the late Superintendent will act as Dewan. In Patna, Ramchandra Singh, who has also reached full age, has been invested as Maharajah, but is to retain for some years the services of an experienced native officer of the British services as Dewan. The mal-administration of the Chhinkhadan State by Sham Keshar Das led to a threat of his deposition, and since 1892 he has abandoned his obstructive attitude and allowed necessary reforms to be initiated. In 1890, Bharat Shah, the Raja of Makrai, was deprived of his powers for three years, as a punishment for gross mal-administration, but they were restored to him under certain conditions in November last. At the termination of the period of five years, for which, in consequence of mal-administration, the Chief of the Kawardha State was deposed, it was reported that he was still intellectually unfit for the post, and the British administration is being continued for another five years. The death of the Raja at the end of 1891 has not altered this arrangement as the heir to the throne is still a minor.

Hyderabad.

A territory covering 100,000 square miles, and containing a population of twelve millions—or double that of the Australian Colonies—affords a spacious field for the display of the highest qualities in a ruler, and, therefore, his Highness the Nizam was well-advised in devoting the first years of his reign to familiarising himself with the problems of government. It was the Nizam who initiated the policy of Imperial Defence by being the first Native Prince to offer assistance, in the shape of a grant from the Treasury of sixty lakhs of rupees for the defence of the frontier, when the Penjdeh incident seemed to threaten war. The Government of India decided not to accept the munificent offer of money, but other Native Princes following the example and proffering military assistance, their loyalty was recognised by the acceptance of military co-operation in the form of Imperial Defence Corps. As it happened the Nizam's offer was one of the latest to come to full fruition. The cause of the delay was this: when the expenditure side of the Military Budget of the State was looked at, it was found that it amounted to some seventy lakhs, a large proportion of which was spent upon what for all practical purposes were Imperial Defence Troops. Taking this into consideration, and having regard to the other heavy claims on the revenues of the State, the Viceroy did not consider it would be fair to impose any fresh burden for military purposes. Upon the occasion of the visit of Lord Lansdowne to Hyderabad, in 1892, the Nizam offered a cavalry regiment to be chosen out of either of the existing corps, and this was accepted as a sufficient further contribution from the State to the cause of Imperial defence. In well chosen and weighty words the Viceroy after a banquet given in his honour by the Nizam in November, 1892, explained the reason why the Government of India had not availed themselves to the full of the generous offer made. "What is given to superfluous military expenditure is taken away from such objects as improvement of communications, developments of railways, extensions of irrigation works, and other forms of expenditure, which are reproductive; and which will add to the well-being of your Highness's subjects and to the wealth and reputation of the State." It fell to the lot of Lord Lansdowne on two occasions to select a British Resident for the Hyderabad State, first Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, and next Mr. Plowden, who now fills that office. One of the latest developments, which Lord Lansdowne has witnessed in the Native States, is the order recently promulgated by the Nizam of Hyderabad for the organization of a Legislative Council. The Council is to consist of the Prime Minister as President, with nine official and six non-official members. The non-official members will also be appointed every two years, two of them being elected by ballot from amongst the first grade pleaders of the Nizam's High Court, and two others will be similarly elected from amongst the jagirdars who hold one or more villages on any kind of tenure. The election meeting of the pleaders will be presided over by the Chief Justice, and the Prime Minister, Vikar-ul-Umra, will himself preside over the election meeting of the jagirdars. Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakeel, a solicitor of the Bombay High Court, who has ably served the Nizam's Government as Legal Adviser for the last five years, will, in addition to being a member, be the Secretary to the Council. The work of the Council will be to frame, discuss, and pass laws and regulations for the State, and full liberty is accorded for the framing of any laws and regulations, excepting as regards the four following subjects, for which the previous sanction of the Prime Minister will be necessary: First, the public debt of the public revenues of Hyderabad, or any measure by which a charge would be imposed on such revenues; second, the religion or religious rights and usages of any class of his Highness's subjects; third, the discipline or maintenance of any part of his Highness's troops; fourth, the relations of his Highness with the British Government. The establishment of the Council, partly on elective principles, has been received with satisfaction by the Nizam's subjects. The scheme may be regarded as a tentative one, and there is no doubt that if the plan succeeds the policy initiated by the Nizam will be followed by other enlightened Native rulers.

Berars.

The Settlement Department in the Berars was thoroughly organized in the year 1890 by the appointment of a Director of Land Records and Agriculture and of an Assistant Director; the revenue of the Province is now in course of re-settlement, and a land revenue code, based upon the system in force in Bombay, is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The civil and criminal appellate work from Hyderabad, which would ordinarily fall upon the Resident, is arranged to be disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner of the Berars. The cadre of the Berar Commission has been strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Aurangabad and Jalna; and it has been decided to extend the Arms Act of 1878 to the Province.

Baroda.

The Gaekwar possesses, in a marked degree, very high qualifications as a ruler. He has always devoted his energies to the task of improving the administration of his territories, and advancing the well-being of his subjects. To him belongs the distinction of being the first ruler of India to follow the example of Western civilization, by nationalising education and establishing a school in every village of 300 inhabitants. By means of the Technical Institute at Rajkot the Gaekwar's subjects are being trained in useful arts and occupations, and if they take advantage of these opportunities they will be able to well hold their own against competition from outsiders. The Gaekwar is tenacious of his right, and is disposed to reward with distrust any proposal supposed to endanger his territorial independence. A typical instance of this feeling may be seen in his persistent refusal to admit the right of the Government of India to decide which railways within his territories might be treated as local lines and which should be regarded as portions of the Imperial system over which jurisdiction must be ceded to the Supreme Government. A second instance may be found in his refusal to apply the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act to lines within the State. The conciliatory attitude of the Government, however, in these questions has had the desired effect, and during the present year his Highness has extended the provisions of the Telegraph Act to all his lines which are open to the public; while in consequence of the friendly assurances conveyed to him by Lord Lansdowne in an interview eight months back, the State's reluctance to the cession of jurisdiction over railways is apparently diminishing. The relations between Baroda and the neighbouring Chiefships of Kathiawar and the Mahi Kanta and Rewa Kanta Agencies, which have always been complicated, have not ceased to give trouble during the last five years. Numerous Giras and Wanta cases have come before the Indian Government, in which rights to levy a cess, exercise jurisdiction, or construct a customs port have been vigorously contested. The only dispute worthy of special mention, however, was that arising from the claim preferred by Baroda to be regarded as patron and guardian of the celebrated Hindu shrine of Somnath or Prabhas-Patan, in the Mahomedan State of Junagarh. In particular, Baroda protested against the levy of fees on pilgrims to provide the expenses for sanitary and other objects. In 1891, however, it was definitely arranged that Baroda should not interfere with the internal concerns of Junagarh, but efforts are being made to secure certain privileges for Baroda officials and subjects who may visit Prabhas-Patan. The settlement and survey of the State has been proceeding under the supervision of Mr. Elliott, C.I.E., of the Bombay Civil Service. Very large quantities of copper coins minted in Baroda having been circulated in Berar, it was decided in the spring of 1893 to practically prohibit the importation of Baroda copper coins into British India and Berar. The Gaekwar has formed a well-considered programme of reforms in every branch of the administration, many of which have been successfully carried through. Unhappily considerations of health has required his Highness to pay frequent visits to the more bracing climate of Europe, but the affairs of the State suffer no detriment in the able hands of the Dewan Manibhai Jasbhai.

Mysore.

The administration of the Mysore State during the past five years has been such as to justify the reputation it previously enjoyed of being one of the best governed Native States in India, and the result is highly creditable to the Maharaja and to his Dewan, Sir Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I. An interesting feature of Mysore politics is the existence in the State of a Representative Assembly, which was instituted in 1881. This Assembly consists of members elected to represent the various interests in Mysore and is a consultative body without legislative or executive powers, but advantage is taken of the occasion of their meeting at the time of the Dusserah for the Dewan to lay before them a review of the State's affairs for the preceding twelve months. There can be little doubt that it serves a useful purpose in affording facilities for the thorough discussion of measures likely to benefit the Maharaja's subjects. Amongst other matters discussed by the Assembly recently may be mentioned a distinctly advanced measure promoted by the Darbar for prohibiting early marriages; but the measure is likely to fall through owing to the opposition it has evoked from orthodox Hindus. In 1889 the postal administration of Mysore, which had for many years been conducted by the State at a considerable loss, was with the consent of the Durbar, amalgamated with the Imperial postal system, and it would be difficult to overrate the good effects which the line of policy in this respect adopted by so important a State as Mysore has had, and is likely to have in advancing the cause of complete postal unification throughout India. The failure of rainfall in 1891 threatened at one moment a recurrence of the calamities which befel this part of India in 1876-77 and 1878, but so effectual were the measures taken, that during the period of scarcity the death-rate did not rise above normal, and there were no deaths clearly traceable to starvation. Advantage was taken of the opportunity thus offered to set on foot a system of relief works under which the water-supply available for the Mysore subjects was permanently improved, with the result of largely diminishing the danger to be apprehended from future periods of scarcity, additional security against famine being also found in the very large extension of railway works in the State. Last year, the Dewan of the State laid before Lord Lansdowne's Government a memorandum deprecating the enhanc

opportunity of gaining an insight into administrative work. Since 1888 nine districts of the State have been under survey and settlement.—In the Rewah State, Chandelin Maharani, the Maharaja's mother, has caused considerable trouble by her efforts to interfere in administrative affairs. The State, as was pointed out by Lord Lansdowne on the occasion of his visit in April, 1893, has great reason to congratulate itself on the fact that since 1875 it has been under the management of the Indian Government. The revenue has, during that time, increased from seven lakhs (nominal) to fifteen lakhs (actual) and is increasing yearly. There are no debts, and State servants are punctually paid.—Owing to the mismanagement of the Nagode-Baghelkhand State, the Raja has recently been informed that, unless a competent Dewan is appointed, and a marked improvement in State management made within a fixed period, the Government of India would be constrained to set him aside, and make other arrangements for the administration of the State.

**Rajputana.** The tentative reduction in 1889 of the tribute of Rs. 15,000 payable by the Banswara State to Rs. 5,000 not having the required effect in checking the extravagances of the Maharawal, in August last, it was found necessary to give his Highness final warning that the full tribute would be re-imposed within a year unless his administration showed substantial improvement. Deprived, owing to mal-administration of his powers in 1887, the Maharaja of Jhallawar at first evinced a defiant attitude, but subsequently promised submission, and in November, 1892, was partially restored to power subject to reservations, giving to the Political Agent a check upon his actions, and retaining the control of the revenue in the hands of the Agent. In accordance with an understanding given in 1836, when the Malani Tract came under British administration, the Jodhpur Darbar was allowed in May, 1891, to assume financial and civil jurisdiction over the district in question, the criminal jurisdiction being retained in the hands of the Political Agent. The general administration of Jodhpur is in a fairly satisfactory condition. In 1890 railway transport duties were entirely abolished throughout the Jodhpur territories. His Highness Sir Mangal Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Ulwar, died on 22nd May, 1892, the day after the murder of Kunj Behari Lal, a member of the State Council. It was afterwards proved that the Maharaja was implicated in this crime, and it was rumoured that he had laid violent hands upon himself, but there is no substantial reason for supposing this to be the case. During the minority of the Maharaja's son, the administration is being carried on by the State Council, under the presidency of the Political Agent. His Highness Shatra Sal Singh, Maharao of Kotak, died in June, 1889, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Umed Singh, a lad, aged 16, who, after an educational course at Mayo College, Ajmere, married a daughter of the Maharana of Udaipur, and was installed as Chief of the Kotak State, but in consequence of his youth and inexperience, his exercise of power has been considerably restricted. Under an agreement entered into in February, 1893, the coinage for the State of Bikanir is now undertaken by the Government of India.

**The Punjab States.** Rajindar Singh, the young Chief of Patiala, was, shortly after attaining his majority, installed in office in October, 1890, by the Viceroy at a Darbar held at Patiala. The Maharaja's extravagances have since thrown the finances of the State into confusion, and much disapproval has been excited amongst the Sikh community by his marriage (without consulting the Government of India) with Miss Bryan, sister of his European Master of the Horse. Very little has so far come of the Maharaja's avowal of his intention to introduce extensive changes in the administration of the State. In the Sind State interest has principally centered in the arrest and trial of a number of people for the offence of killing cows. Complaints of ill-treatment were received from the Mussalmans charged with this offence. On enquiry it was found that the complaints were not without reason, and remonstrances were addressed to the Sind Darbar by the Government of India. In November, 1890, the Raja of Kapurthala, Jagatjit Singh, came of age, and was invested with full powers. He is now on a tour round the world.

**Rampur.** Nawab Mushtak Ali Khan Bahadur, of Rampur (N.-W. Provinces), died in February, 1889, and was succeeded by his son, a lad of fifteen years, and the Council of Administration was converted into a Council of Regency. The murder, in April, 1891, of General Azim-ud-din Khan, Vice-President of this Council, led to the placing of a European officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson at the head of the administration. In 1891, the durbar agreed to contribute a loan of forty-seven lakhs of rupees for the construction of a railway from Bareilly, *via* Rampur, to Moradabad. In the early part of last year the young Nawab left India on a tour round the world, accompanied by Capt. Colvin, his governor, and Mr. Budden, his tutor.

**Manipur.** In 1891 an unfortunate incident occurred on the Eastern Bengal Frontier. The petty State of Manipur became the scene of a domestic revolution, and Lord Lansdowne's Government sent Mr. Quinton to make enquiries. On his arrival at Manipur, Mr. Quinton and the officer commanding his escort, together with others, assembled in durbar to which the Senapathi or Commander-in-Chief, brother of the usurping Rajah, and really Mayor of the Palace, was invited. He came to the entrance, and seeing that the Residency was filled with soldiers rightly divined that it was intended to arrest him. He made some excuse for not entering and returned to the palace, where he assembled a large body of troops. The next morning a detachment of Gurkhas were sent to arrest the Senapathi, but were driven back with loss, and the Residency was shelled, and became untenable. Mr. Quinton, the Resident, and the officer in command with others uncautiously went forth for a parley; they were all slain, the Senapathi taking no step to protect them. The command of the escort unexpectedly devolved on two junior officers, who beat a retreat to British territory, and the momentary weakness thus shown seriously imperilled several of our outposts on the frontier of Eastern Bengal and Northern Burma. The officers were dismissed the service; the young subalterns in charge of the frontier outposts held out with a gallantry of personal devotion and heroic originality of resource, which defied every stratagem of the enemy and beat back the overwhelming numbers brought against them. The affair ended as brilliantly as it had began disastrously for the British arms. Manipur was taken possession of by our troops, but Lord Lansdowne's Government confined its just vengeance to the treacherous usurper and his confederates. A tribute was levied on the State, and a punitive fine inflicted; but it was decided not to annex Manipur. A distant collateral of the ex-Maharaja was raised to the Chiefship, but during his minority the administration is being carried on by the Political Agent, Major St. P. Maxwell, under whose *regime* measures have been taken to abolish slavery, the system of forced labour has been done away with, and the administration has been placed on a sound basis.

**Sikkim.** With the object of opening commercial intercourse between India and China, a British mission was sent to Lhassa by the consent of the Chinese Government, in the year 1885. The news of the mission created much excitement and discontent amongst the Tibetans who when the members of the mission had assembled at Darjiling, crossed the boundary between Tibet and Sikkim, and occupied the country the holding of which was inconsistent with the relations established between the Government of India and the Maharaja of Sikkim and injurious to the British interests on the frontier. It was found necessary to resort to force as the Tibetans continued to occupy the position. Colonel Graham attacked and completely routed the Tibetans in September, 1888, driving them back over their own border. The Maharaja, who consistently sided with the party adverse to British interests, was averse to complying with the wish of the British Government that he should reside in his palace at Guntok. He resented the restrictions which prevented him from exacting "benevolences" from his subjects, and made an abortive attempt to escape into Tibet. He succeeded in reaching Nepal territory, but was arrested at Wallung by the Nepalese authorities, and under the orders of the Minister Sir Bir Shamshere Jung made over to a British escort. He has now been *de facto*, though not formally deposed from his position as Maharaja, and is kept under surveillance at Kurseong. The internal administration of Sikkim, which is now managed by a Council, under the advice of the Political Agent, is progressing favourably. Perfect quiet prevails in the State, the revenue is steadily increasing, bridges have been built, and road communication has been greatly improved.

**Lushai Hills.** In December, 1888, while an expedition to the Lushai country was in course of preparation for former offence, a serious raid was committed close to Demagri, followed shortly after by another in the Chengri Valley, in which 101 persons were killed. An expedition consisting of 1,200 men, was sent out with two guns, and after a short fight, a stockaded post was established, with a garrison of 200 frontier police, for the purpose of dominating the raiding tribes. Rains continued in parts of the frontier however, and several punitive expeditions were rendered necessary. At a special conference held at Calcutta early in 1892, it was decided that the whole of the Lushai Hills should be placed under the Assam Administration, to which eventually the whole of the Chittagong District is also to be transferred. These transfers involve however many troublesome questions of detail, and it is improbable that the change, even in respect to the Southern Lushai Hills will take place before the end of the present open season at the earliest.

**Bhutan.** The re-demarcation of the boundary between Bhutan and the Jalpaiguri District of Bengal has been brought to a satisfactory termination. In consequence of outrages committed on villages in the north of the Kamrup District of Assam, the payment of the Bhutan subsidy was suspended and warnings were issued to Deb Raja. These warnings being disregarded a police post was established at Kakolbari in February, 1892. The compensation claimed from Bhutan was abandoned in July last on the recommendation of the Governor of Bengal, in view of the friendly attitude now manifested by the Bhutanese.

**Nepal.** One of the first question with which Lord Lansdowne was called upon to deal on his arrival in India was the state of British relations with Nepal. In 1889 the Resident submitted a report to Government dealing generally with the state of affairs in Nepal, in which he brought to notice that he and his staff were not treated by the Nepal Darbar with the courtesy due the representative of a friendly power. The tendency of Nepal to be openly subservient to China in her dealings with that power, had, he stated, of recent years grown more marked. On considering the report of the Government of India, while regarding the state of things as unsatisfactory did not think sufficient reasons had been brought forward to justify a resort to decisive action. Since that period, however, there has been a great improvement in the relations between the Indian Government and the Nepal Darbar, and a substantial proof of the friendly feeling evinced by the latter may be found in the ready and willing help that is now given in the recruitment for the Indian Army. The material progress of the State has been satisfactory; taxation is light, and the country generally may be regarded as being in a fairly prosperous condition.

**Assam.** A small expeditionary force, consisting chiefly of military police, is about to be sent to punish certain Abor villages for an attack on a police patrol at the end of November. With the exception of this incident, there is nothing special to record regarding Assam frontier affairs.

**Siam.** In 1892, the Siamese agreed to accept the frontier defined by the British officers, and early in 1893 the frontier from the Salween to the Mekong was demarcated by a joint Anglo-Siamese Commission. In the course of prior negotiations with Siam, her Majesty's Government had signified their readiness to transfer to Siam the Shan State of Keng Cheng, which bestrides the Mekong to the south of Keng Hung, on condition that the Government of Siam would not cede King Cheng to any other power without the previous consent and approval of Great Britain, but the acceptance of the terms of the French ultimatum by Siam has revived in full force the rights of her Majesty's Government over Keng Cheng. The recent strained relations between France and Siam, and the events arising therefrom (events which Sir Charles Dilke tells us were within an ace of causing war between England and France) were naturally watched with the greatest interest by the Government of India. But it is with the correspondence regarding the contemplated formation of a "buffer state" in the Mekong Valley, near Luang Prabang, that the Foreign Department of the Government of India has been principally concerned. On this point Lord Lansdowne, in telegraphing to the Secretary of State on the 26th October, 1893, expressed the opinion that the boundaries of the buffer state should be on the west and south of the Mekong river and on the north of the Chinese Frontier. As regards the eastern boundary, Lord Lansdowne stated that as our knowledge of the region between the Nan U river and the Mekong is very slight, he saw great danger in accepting any frontier west of the line of the Nan U. In connection with the above question, it was decided to complete this season the demarcation of the border between Keng Lung and Keng Cheng, and officers appointed to carry out this work are now on their way to the Mekong. The subject of the unlawful occupation by the Siamese of the trans-Salween portion of Eastern Karenni, which caused serious losses to the Chief of the Eastern Karenni and his subjects, was enquired into by Lord Lansdowne on the occasion of his recent tour in Burma, and his Excellency has placed the full facts before the Secretary of State, leaving her Majesty's Government to decide whether, if claim should be pressed against the Siamese Government on account of the severe losses suffered by the Eastern Karenni Chief and his subject owing to the occupation.

**Turkish Arabia.** During the past five years no occurrence of particular importance or interest has taken place in Turkish Arabia, but it is feared that the action of the Turkish authorities in erecting and fortifying a fort at Fao, in contravention of an agreement entered into between the Turkish and Persian Governments, may bring a position of great difficulty between Great Britain and Turkey, as the British Government regard it as an action of hostile preparation, and believe that the explanation given by Said Pasha, that it was in no way intended as a menace to British commerce was unsatisfactory. The Porte has been informed that her Majesty's Government would regard the taking of any further steps towards the completion of the fort at Fao as an action of hostile preparation, which they would be entitled to resent. The Assistant Political Agent at Busreh has recently reported that two big guns and two of smaller calibre have been mounted in the fort, and that the work of fortification is being pushed on with vigour.

**Zanzibar.** Saiyid Abdul Aziz-bin-Said, uncle of the Sultan of Muscat, and brother of the Sultan of Zanzibar, was in 1890 detained at Bombay, while on his way to Zanzibar from Oman, where he had been living, at the desire of the Sultan, who apprehended that his brother's presence at Zanzibar would have a disquieting effect there. The Government of India was in correspondence with the Consul-General at Zanzibar regarding the grant of an adequate allowance to provide for Abdul Aziz; but in the meantime the Sultan died. Abdal Aziz pressed his claims to succeed his brother, but Government decided to recognise Hamid-bin-Thowein as the Sultan.

**General Result of Five Years' Administration.** The foregoing summary of the principal events in connection with the Native States during the last five years, will show that Lord Lansdowne has brought to the consideration of the many problems which the Native States present a clear-sighted grasp of detail, and a diplomatic tact, which has been the means of clearing away many difficulties, of restoring order where it has been temporarily disturbed, while enabling the Native Rulers to see that the Government of India desire to promote the best interests of the Feudatory States. Every encouragement has been given to social and administrative reforms, to the spread of education and to the development of natural resources. The Native States are maintaining Imperial Defence Corps aggregating nearly twenty thousand men (reported by the highest military authorities to be most useful and efficient) to repel a common foe if need be. The States are contented and prosperous, and the Princes and Chiefs who rule them are as secure on their rights and immunities as any sovereigns in Europe.

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LORD LANSDOWNE at the banquet given him by the Calcutta merchants justified the currency policy which his administration had introduced as an endeavour to strengthen the very basis and foundation of the Indian commercial fabric. Circumstances were adverse—the repeal of the Sherman Act threw an immense mass of silver on the market, which preceded and accompanied the adoption of a minimum rate for Council Bills. The failure to sell Bills at the minimum, in consequence of the enormous importation of silver, which was not controlled, as it might have been, by an import duty, the anticipation of which, however, stimulated the imports. All these factors interfered with the success of the new currency legislation. But the Viceroy does not admit the Government of India was illadvised in recommending the Secretary of State to sanction it. He intimates plainly that in his opinion the Secretary of State was ill-advised in directing its abandonment before it had a sufficient trial. Undoubtedly, the step taken on Saturday last was open to even much stronger criticism. There is no doubt whatever that had the Secretary of State abstained from taking that step and simply issued the notification which was published yesterday—that on the 30th instant India Bills will be issued for a further loan of two and-a-half millions sterling, Council Bills would be taken at the minimum he had fixed. Lord Kimberley should have better appreciated the force and import of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's vindication of the prudence of borrowing in gold rather than sell Council Bills in an unduly depressed market. Now the expectation is that exchange will enter on a new period of chronic decline, the end of which will only be in view when silver has fallen to twenty-five pence an ounce. The instability of the currency which, as Lord Lansdowne truly says, has deterred private enterprise from building more railways in India, will be aggravated beyond all former experience, for the American market being definitively closed, this country will become in very deed what the Italian delegate at one of the Monetary Conferences called it the Silver Sink of the World. The Secretary of State would, indeed, appear to have seen this danger even at the eleventh hour, for he yesterday declined to accept the offers made, and no Bills were sold. This act of tardy repentance, if such it be, will undoubtedly compel the tenderers to increase the rates offered, and that without any delay. The bazar-dealers who have been importing silver so freely and so gaily for some time past will have to provide a crore of rupees to meet their engagements. They can only do this by taking to the Banks the hoordees of the up-country purchasers of the imported and now practically unrealisable silver. The Banks cannot afford to diminish the not superabundant funds available for the financing of the growing exports; they will charge a high rate for accommodation, which will almost certainly react on exchange, and tend to harden it. It will be absolutely necessary to bring money from England for the needs of the market; and now that silver is for the time being "out of it" Council Bills must be purchased. Since the experience of yesterday seems to show that the tenderer cannot fix his own price, the Secretary of State may even yet have the last word in the matter.

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THE Royal Commission on Opium will sit in Bombay on the 12th February, and not on the 10th, as was previously announced.

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A HIGHLY successful concert, which was given by the members of the Philharmonic Society last evening, was attended by a large and appreciative audience.

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LORD COLIN CAMPBELL has proceeded to Junaghud to defend the ninety-seven Mahomedans committed for trial for participation in the religious disturbances at Prabhas Pattan.

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AN extraordinary case of a father burning his own child to death formed the subject-matter of an appeal heard yesterday, at the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. The accused, Pandu Kanhu, had appealed from a sentence of death passed upon him by Mr. Hammick, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, on conviction of murdering a girl, named Sundri, aged about two years, by throwing her on a fire. The accused, who had a wife and family living, married another woman, named Abai, about six months ago, promising to protect and take care of Sundri, Abai's daughter, by a former husband. Soon after the marriage, however, he appeared to have taken a dislike to the child and beat both the mother and the child. On the 7th November last, in a state of excitement, the inhuman father snatched the girl from her mother's arms, tried to wring her neck, and afterwards threw her body on a fire that was burning in the chawl. On an alarm raised by Abai, three neighbours rushed in and took the child out of the fire, but were compelled to leave the place, as the accused threatened to assault them with a knife he had in his hand. He then turned Abai out of his house and compelled her to go to her father's with the child, then in a dying state, threatening that, if she returned to his house, he would murder her. The child died on the way; and Abai, who was ejected from her father's house also, made a report to the police of what had taken place. The accused was tried and sentenced to death; and their Lordships have confirmed the sentence.

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THE evidence elicited in the matter of the recent murder of the 31st P. I. sentry at Peshawar tends to show that the case is a more complicated one than at first appeared. Before it occurred, an anonymous letter was received by the commanding officer saying that an attempt would be made on their quarter guard. It does not require a Sherlock Holmes to surmise at once that the approaching theft was known in the regiment, and to some one in a Pathan company. While the waste paper basket is the fitting receptacle, as a rule, for anyonymous communications, circumstances alter cases, and subsequent events showed that in a place like Peshawar it was doubtful wisdom to ignore the warning. One assailant fired at the sentry and missed him. The sentry returned the fire and hit him. The two remaining assailants fired almost together, and fatally wounded the sentry. The three having got the rifle made off, *but were not pursued*. As a matter of fact, the thief was so badly hit that he only got away some 20 or 30 yards, and the pool of blood showed where they had sat down and bandaged his wound.

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THE judicial authorities in Marseilles are in some difficulty with regard to the case of a youth named Francois Berthelier, who has surrendered himself for having killed a man named Joseph Blanchard some time ago. On the 17th of October last, the body of a man, who had apparently been murdered, was found by the seaside, near the town. The hands were tied together behind the back with string, and he had been stabbed with his own knife several times, death having been caused by a wound in the region of the heart. The name of the dead man was ascertained, and the body was buried, but there the matter rested. Berthelier, who is only fifteen years of age, has now given information against himself. He declares that, being in a tipsy state, he was walking by the sea, when he was accosted by Blanchard, who persuaded him to do the deed for money, Blanchard wishing to commit suicide, but not having a nerve equal to the occasion. Remorse has now overcome Berthelier. As nothing is known against him in other ways, and as he voluntarily surrendered himself when nobody suspected him, it is thought quite possible his story, strange as it is, may be true.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 23.

The House of Representatives have amended the Tariff, placing raw and refined sugar on the free list.

## THE KHEDIVE AND THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

It is understood that the Khedive has decided to issue an order praising the Army and dismissing the Under-Secretary for War.

## THE TROOPSHIP BOTHNIA.

The hired troopship Bothnia has arrived at Portsmouth from Karachi.

## THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, JAN. 23.

The Emperor William has sent an Aide-de-Camp to Freidrichsruhe to invite Prince Bismarck to come to Berlin on a visit.

Prince Bismarck has promised to come as soon as his health permits.

This step is regarded as non-political, and merely the completion of the reconciliation between the Emperor and the ex-Chancellor.

## THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

ROME, JAN. 24.

The financial crisis in Italy is becoming worse daily.

King Humbert has issued a Decree empowering the Banks of Italy, Sicily, and Naples to increase their note issue by one hundred and twenty million lire, to enable them to meet the present run for which there appears to be no cause.

## CONTRACT AND AGREEMENT RULES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 24.

The laws regulating the Government of India's power to sanction Contracts and Agreements are now under consideration.

## THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS QUESTION.

The suggestion of the London *Daily News* regarding the Simultaneous Examinations Question is, says the *Pioneer*, ridiculous. The Government of India and the Local Governments have reported fully on the subject, and it would be absurd for Lord Elgin to re-open the matter, unless under distinct orders from the Home Government.

## FEEDER RAILWAYS AND ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.

There is no indication whatever that an announcement has been given that the regulations published some time ago defining the terms upon which feeder railways could be constructed in India have failed to commend themselves to English capitalists, does not, says the *Pioneer*, come as a surprise. The regulations are so elaborate that a private investor finds himself befogged. It may have been necessary to guard against future misunderstandings by framing regulations on technical basis, but there should have been some popular exposition of the terms published at the same time, if the London money market was to be effectively tapped.

## RANGOON MUNICIPAL ACT.

Major Temple has drawn up and forwarded to Government a draft of the Municipal Act for Rangoon, of about 500 sections, which is intended to cover the whole Municipal law of India in its latest developments.

## THE RANGOON VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Sanction has been asked to the formation of a second company of 100 men in the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery.

## THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. JUSTICE BURKITTS.

A full bench of the North-West Provinces High Court will deliver their decision regarding the appointment of Mr. Justice Burkitts in a few days. In the event of the judgment being pronounced against the appointment, Parliament will be asked to pass a brief Indemnity Act, and it is presumed that Mr. Aikman, who lately officiated as a Judge of the High Court, will be included in it.

## MARRIAGE OF A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The High Court of the North-West Provinces have rejected the petition of an appeal by the local Government in the case against Francis Robinson for false declaration in regard to his marriage with his deceased wife's sister. Robinson's plea that he was not aware he was making himself criminally liable by making a declaration and marrying his deceased wife's sister was accepted.

## THE BURMA FRONTIER.

### A NEW PUNITIVE MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 24.

Mr. Carter, Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, leaves that town this week, with Mr. Leveson, Assistant Superintendent of the Shan States, to examine the large strip of country lying between the Toungoo District and Karreni, with a view to reporting how the wild tribes inhabiting this little known region can best be administered. They are at present practically uncontrolled, and as they occasionally raid our villages they will now be brought under control. Mr. Braithwaite, Forest Department, goes to report on the forests of the region. One village is to be punished for the recent raid into the Tounghoo district.

## THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

### TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JAN. 24.

The Honorable Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr R. S. Tipnis, and Mr. Sayad Nuruddin took their seats in court, at 3-30 p. m., to-day. Mr. Gokaldas, with Mr. Lalji, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Branson with Mr. Lallubhai Ambalal, appeared for the accused. Lord Colin Campbell said he, too, appeared for the accused. Asked under what circumstances he appeared, he said the accused had no means to pay for counsel; but the friends of the accused had gathered funds and had sent him to act as a junior with Mr. Branson, and asked for the Court's permission to appear for the accused. The Court asked Mr. Branson what he had to say; he said Lord Colin Campbell's assistance would be very valuable to him. The Court said under ordinary circumstances they would not have granted the application, but considering the number of the accused they would grant it. The Public Prosecutor applied that both the cases should be tried together. Mr. Branson opposed the application of the Court and ruled that the cases should be tried separately. The Public Prosecutor applied for amendments of the charges. The Court took time to consider. Mr. Branson applied that the Court should order that the accused be not brought in chains to the Court. The Court said that they would make some order as they made previously on the personal application of the accused. The accused were not kept in chains in the Court, and they would not interfere with the action of the authorities responsible for the accused's custody out of Court. The case has been adjourned to to-morrow.

## THE BOMBAY DISTRICT COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 24.

The command of the Bombay District will in all probability be handed over by General Budgen to Colonel Scott, Commanding the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, on Friday morning. General Gatacre takes over the command on the 29th instant on reaching Bombay after his tour with the Commander-in-Chief.

## THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALSHIP, BOMBAY ARMY.

It is understood that pending the appointment of an Officer as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Army, to the post, vacated by Colonel Curteis, who becomes Adjutant-General-Major-General Sir Henry Johnson, Bart., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, will discharge his duties.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 23.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO. JAN. 24.

Orient steamer Oemuz, from Australia, arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles, on the 22nd instant.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

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| Good Dhollera | 3 11-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady. | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 98 7-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 97½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 103¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 62 |
| Bar Silver | 30⅝ |
| Exchange on India, 30 days sight | 1 2 3-16. |

## GENERAL BUDGEN, D. S. O.

FROM to-morrow General T. Budgen, D. S. O., who has been in command of the Bombay District during the last five years, and rendered distinguished service to the State while in charge of the office, retires on a well-earned pension. He entered the Army as a subaltern in the Royal Artillery on the 21st June, 1856, and has had a varied experience of foreign service, including Halifax (Nova Scotia), Ceylon, Hong Kong, Burma, as well as in all the three Presidencies of India, making up a period of thirty-eight years' service. He was in Halifax in 1862-63; in Madras in 1866-67; in the Straits, Ceylon, and Hong Kong in 1868-77; in the North-West and Central Provinces in 1878-83; and in India and Burma from 1885 till now. On the 26th January, 1889, he was selected to the command of the Bombay District by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught when Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; and it may be said without exaggeration that General Budgen has done full credit to his Royal Highness's choice by the capable way in which he has discharged the duties of his responsible office. Previous to this, he was in command of the siege train during the Irrawady Expedition, resulting in the taking of Mandalay. General Budgen continued to serve in Upper Burma in command of the Royal Artillery as acting Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, from November, 1885, to March, 1887. For his services in this campaign he was twice mentioned in the despatches and was raised to the Distinguished Service Order in addition to receiving the war medal and two clasps. After the Burmese Expedition, General Budgen was appointed to the command of the Dalhousie Depot from March to October, 1887, and commanded the Royal Artillery in the Sind District from October, 1887, to January, 1889, when he was selected for the Bombay Brigade. The whole of the harbour defences of Bombay were practically commenced and completed during his command. He had to press forward for their completion, and it is owing to his persistent efforts that they have been brought up to their present state of efficiency in all details. It was also owing to General Budgen's persistent advocacy of the scheme of building the new barracks at Colaba that the money was alloted by Government for their construction. General Budgen was always in sympathy with and in every way encouraged the volunteer movement in this city, and during his tenure of command great strides have been made towards bringing the corps into an efficient state. He pressed for the formation of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and obtained the sanction of Government to heavy guns being placed at the disposal of the Officer Commanding, one at the Town Hall and the other at the Byculla head-quarters, for the instruction of the men of the corps, in which he has always taken as warm an interest as in the Volunteer Corps. General Budgen is held in universal esteem both by the officers and men under his command. He has always had at heart the interest of the latter, and did everything in his power for their comfort. During the recent riots, General Budgen commanded at the Pydhownee head-quarters, and his services during that time of trouble have earned the recognition of Government. In the social life of the city, General and Mrs. Budgen have been conspicuous for their courtesy and geniality, and their hospitality during the last five years will be missed by all ranks of the community. General Budgen makes over charge of his office to-morrow to Colonel Scott, of the 5th Native Infantry, until the arrival, on the 29th inst., of General Gatacre, who has been appointed to the command of the Bombay District. Last night General Budgen was entertained by the officers of the North Lancashire Regiment at Colaba. This evening he will be entertained by the Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Hotel; and to-morrow night he will be entertained at dinner by the District Staff at the Royal Yacht Club. These social functions, it need hardly be remarked, bear silent testimony to the worth of the departing General, and the great esteem in which he has been held amongst us.

## BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION AND EXCHANGE.

THE following is a copy of a telegram sent on Tuesday to the Financial Secretary, Government of India, Calcutta, by the President of the Bombay Branch, Indian Currency Association:—

*Telegram.*

From J. H. Sleigh, President, Bombay Branch, Indian Currency Association.

To the Financial Secretary, Government of India, Calcutta.

The Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association view with acute concern the announcement that Government have no intention of interfering with the free flow of silver into India, and that the Secretary of State is now open to receive offers for Council drafts at current rates of exchange.

The Committee are clearly of opinion that so long as India is willing to buy silver freely, the former announcement must defeat the purpose of the latter, and that as silver in view of the latter announcement must inevitably fall in price, councils must fall likewise and indefinitely. They submit that it is an error at the present juncture to yield to opposing influences, and that it is the duty of Government to support their recent currency legislation by all the forces at their command. The strongest of these they believe to be the imposition of a duty on silver sufficient to completely prevent it competing with Council drafts.

Were such a duty imposed, the Committee believe that even with a weekly sale of Councils, the rate of exchange would steadily rise to a point that would eventually bring the recent currency enactment to a perfectly successful issue.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

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CAPTAIN FONSECARRO, with three companions, has safely arrived at New York from Monte Video, having made the whole voyage in his small cutter.

## THE MIDLAND RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS' CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JHANSI, JAN. 22.

THE third annual camp-of-exercise of the above Corps was held at Bijoli, a small station, about six miles distant from Jhansi on the main line from Itarsi to Agra. Twelve months ago the previous camp had been held at Bijoli, and the suitability of this station as a camping ground was fully realized this year. The difficulties with which the Commanding and other Officers of a Railway Corps have to contend are very great, as owing to the exigencies of the railway service it is an impossibility for the officers of the several companies to get out anything like the full strength of the Corps for drill together at a camp, but the readiness with which the Agent of the Company and heads of departments gave facilities to the men for attending the camp may be gathered from the fact that out of a total strength of 368 of all ranks 185 attended and 201 members of the Corps were present before the Reviewing Officer, General Morton, Commanding the Bundelkund District, on Friday morning last. Major W. B. Wright was in command, and on him and the following officers lay the responsible duties of the camp, viz., Major Brock, Captains McNeill, Anderson, Traill, and Muir, and Lieuts. Oliver, Collins, Rumball, and Hayward, and the Adjutant, Captain Dill. The Hony. Chaplain, the Rev. Klugh, as also Captains Willis and Hawkins, the Pay and Quartermasters, respectively, were also present, and performed the respective duties required of them. Captain F. L. Muir, assisted by Lieut. Collins, fulfilled the duties of mess president.

The arrangement of the messing of the men by companies this season was a very desirable improvement and gave much satisfaction, and the interest and pains taken by the officer in the welfare of the men was fully appreciated, for on Saturday morning, at the breaking up of the camp, cheer after cheer was poured forth as a mark of their appreciation of the comfort and happy times they had spent while under canvas. A word of praise must not be omitted to those on whom the not easy task of pitching the camp lay, and for the whole week previous "sleeves up and downright hard work" seems to have been the order of the day, for on the previous Friday morning, when the camp was visited by Major Wright and a few of the other officers everything was found ready and All for the reception of the men on the Sunday morning following. On the opening day, Sunday, the 7th instant, 185 of all ranks fell in at the railway station, and after loading up their kit, entered the special train in waiting and were conveyed to Bijoli. On arrival there they marched, headed by the regimental band to take up their quarters in camp. Sunday was a quiet day, the only feature was the church parade ordered for at 5 p.m. Through the courtesy of the Agent a special train was arranged to leave Jhansi at 4 p.m. to convey the families and friends of the officers and volunteers to the service, and a large number took advantage of the opportunity afforded them. The volunteers in camp, consisting of three companies, were formed in rear and in front of them seats were placed for the visitors. The Honorary Chaplain of the Corps officiated, the necessary music being supplied by the regimental band.

On Monday morning, the 8th, the real business of the camp commenced. The men fell in on the parade-ground at 7-30, and were exercised in skirmishing and attack drill, the evening parade at 4 being devoted to ceremonial drill, such as "marching-past" etc. These were continued during the week, and candidates for examination were afforded an opportunity of practising what would be required of them at their examination, which had been fixed for the coming Thursday, a training class being held daily at noon. Camp-fires and singsongs broke the monotony of things, when many a volunteer was allowed the opportunity of displaying any talent he may possess.

Another feature of importance was a surprise upon the camp, which Major Wright had arranged in consort with Captain Anderson. It was generally known in camp that some of the officers and volunteers intended going out to Jhansi for the purpose of rehearsing their operations for the defence of the railway station and loco. works, but Captain Anderson with his party alighted from the train directly after it had got out of sight of the camp, and skirting some low hills on the south made an attack upon the camp by firing from several positions taken up in order to create an alarm. Immediately this was discovered in camp the fall in was sounded, and in a very short time every available man was under arms. The Captains of companies then advanced and drove out the supposed enemy, who at one time were believed to have been the regulars from Jhansi, and advancing in skirmishing order, they closed in upon two of the attacking parties when the Commanding Officer caused the "cease-fire" to be sounded and all returned to camp. There was a good deal of interest created in this sham-fight, which occupied a couple of hours in the middle of the day, and which was the means of testing whether all in camp were prepared to act in case of a sudden emergency.

On Thursday last an examination conducted by Major Sir Robert Colleton and Captains Snow and Dill was held in the camp when Lieut. Hayward and several non-commissioned officers were declared to have passed the required test and obtained certificates of proficiency. On Friday morning General Morton, the Reviewing Officer, accompanied by Major Batten, the D. A. A. G. from Agra, arrived in camp, and inspected the regiment, which had been drawn up upon its parade-ground to receive him. After inspecting the ranks, and the men had been put through the manual and firing exercises, the battalion was moved away and attack and skirmishing drill practised, as also formations for a charge of cavalry, each company officer in turn being told off by General Morton to take command. This over the men were dismissed for breakfast, and at a quarter to ten, headed by the regimental band, marched to the station to join the train, which was to convey them to Jhansi to practise before the General the defence of the railway station and locomotive works. Two companies under Major Wright took charge of the latter and the remainder of the Corps under Major Brock, the railway station. The armoured train, also with a party of volunteers under Lieut. Rumball, was ordered to run up and down between certain points, and ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts of the enemy. Another section under Captain Anderson was posted on a hill at the back of the general offices, each of the parties being provided with a staff of signallers and a cyclist to carry despatches. The attacking party was composed of two companies of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and two of the 45th Sikhs. After the volunteers had been posted at the different points, an hour of suspense followed, when a body of the Sikhs was discovered moving from a south-easterly direction not far distant from the shops. Major Wright's party at once opened fire on them, and a volley or two from the station soon silenced their attack.

The party at the station in the meantime had observed the advance of the main attacking force along a ridge of hills to the west of the station, and on arriving within rifle range, poured volley after volley into the rather exposed advance of the attackers. The general opinion being at the close of the attack that the defenders had the advantage.

The attack over the men were again entrained and run out to Bijoli, but before marching away from the station General Morton, the Reviewing Officer, addressing Major Wright, the Officers and Volunteers, said that it was two years since he had last inspected the Corps. It was then in its infancy, and he had not expected much of it. Two years having passed, he had purposely made his inspection that day more difficult and searching, and would tell them candidly what was done wrong and what was done right. In regard to the men, he had no hesitation, in saying that they were exceedingly well drilled, their physique was good, and they were well clothed. One point in particular that he noticed was that most of the men wore good boots, the latter being a very essential part of a volunteer or soldier's equipment, as however good a shot a man might be, he was not of much use if he could not walk to the spot from which he was wanted to shoot. He was, therefore, very pleased to see that so much attention had been given to these important points. The only fault he had to find was that some of the rifles on parade were not clean, the excuse made to him being that they had been used on a field-day before. A volunteer or soldier ought to be proud of his weapon, as it might some day

Assistant, Lieutenant Kingscote, the Royal Engineers, to deliver a lecture or two at the Railway Institute on the subject of defences, which he hoped not only the officers, but also the non-commissioned officers and volunteers would make a point of attending. He could not conclude his remarks without commending the excellent spirit the officers had shown in working up grounds for the defence of the position they would be called upon to occupy in case of necessity. These schemes had been of the greatest assistance to him, as the Officer Commanding the district in enabling him to ascertain which were the weak points and which were the strong in an important station like Jhansi, and he was pleased to have that opportunity of publicly thanking the officers for their assistance. He had only to add that on the whole he was satisfied with what he had seen that day. The Corps compared favourably with any Corps he had seen in India, and he had seen a good many.

The men were then marched to camp, and after tiffin prepared themselves for the regimental sports, which were well contested, and at the close General Morton presented the prizes to the winners.

Dinner next followed and then a singsong, at which many humorous songs and recitations were gone through, the whole company at camp-fire separating at 11 o'clock.

Saturday, the next day, was devoted to striking the tents and returning to Jhansi. This was considered a pleasant duty, as the liberality of the officers more than made up for the work the volunteers had to perform. The volunteers returned to Jhansi by 1 o'clock and separated to their homes, and thus ended a very successful camp week at Bijoli.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### A FATHER BURNING HIS CHILD TO DEATH.

IMPERATRIX VS. PANDU KANHU.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Hammick, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, in December last, convicted him of the murder of a girl named Sundri, aged about two years, by throwing her on a fire, and sentenced him to death. Mr. Narayen Gokhale appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that about six months ago, the accused, who had a wife and family living, married another woman named Abai, who had a daughter by a former husband, aged about two years. The accused had, at the time of the marriage, promised to take charge of Abai's child, but soon after the marriage, appeared to have taken a dislike to it, and he reproached Abai for having brought it into his house. On the 7th November, last, the accused had a quarrel with Abai, and after beating both her and the child, made her leave his house and sleep at a chowkey in the neighbourhood. The following morning he took her back to his house, and after again striking her, snatched the child from her arms, and struck it with a small stick. He then tried to wring its neck, and afterwards threw its body on a fire that was burning in the chawl. Abai raised an alarm, and three neighbours rushed in and took the child out of the fire, but were compelled to leave the place, as the accused threatened to assault them with a knife he had in his hand. He then compelled Abai to leave his house and take the child, then in a dying state, with her, telling her to go to her father's house, about three miles away at the village of Telangahi. He accompanied her part of the way and threatened that, if she returned to his house, he would murder her. She had went to Telangahi, but as the child was then nearly dead, she was not allowed to remain there. She accordingly returned to Khurda, where she went to the police, and made a report of what had transpired, the child dying the same night. The accused, at his trial, denied that he had caused the death of the child and that he had not married Abai, who had herself killed her daughter. Mr. Hammick convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the Court's decision after hearing the arguments of counsel, said: The evidence, on which the learned Sessions Judge, concurring with one of the two assessors, finds that the prisoner Pandu murdered the child Sundri, is clearly and fully stated in his able judgment. The eye-witnesses to the prisoner's act of putting the child on the fire, which last act of cruelty appears from the medical and other evidence to have caused its death, are in all important matters consistent with each other, while such discrepancies as exist have been explained by the Sessions Judge. Two of them at once stated the fact of the burning to another witness whom they met on the road; and these same men went on to the village at his suggestion and reported it to the police patel. The story told by the prisoner to the committing Magistrate, but not relied on at the trial, is now repeated in his appeal to this Court; but, as the Sessions Judge remarks, it is wholly uncorroborated and entirely inconsistent with the evidence. We are of opinion that the prisoner knew that what he was doing was imminently dangerous to the child's life and likely to cause deadly injury. We come to this view of his act in placing the child on the fire after examining carefully the Marathi depositions of the witnesses about the manner in which it was done. We now confirm the conviction and sentence, and dismiss the appeal.

## THE BUGGY NUISANCE AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will not the railway authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway or the police authorities of Bandora put an effectual stop to buggywallas encroaching on the public road with their buggies, thereby causing a great nuisance and annoyance to a host of passengers? Many a time these passengers whilst leaving the station in the evening to their homes, have to make their way with great precaution. The resident gentlemen of Bandora and Parlee Hills and others, in spite of their having dog-carts, &c., also meet, at times, with the same difficulty as the foot-passengers. Nay, there are some buggiwallas who have the audacity to remonstrate with the foot-passengers. I hope these authorities will do their best to put a stop once for all to these buggiwallas from encroaching on the public road, as there is a strong complaint raised by the foot-passengers. I would suggest that the authorities assign them a place just leaving the door leading to the Slaughter Houses.—Yours, &c., FRANCIS CONCEICAO.

Bandora, Jan. 24.

## ARRIVAL OF AN INDIAN MARINE BOAT.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, commanded by Captain G. E. Holland, D.S.O., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 15th instant, with the following details and stores:—Mr. and Mrs. Culley, Public Works Department, 8 men, relieved crew of the R. I. M. S. Bhamo, 1 invalid from the R. I. M. S. Sladen and 1 invalid from the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, 1 10in. gun with equipment for Aden, 987 boxes gunpowder, and 3 packages Commissariat stores. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage from Rangoon.

A CORRESPONDENT writes in the *Westminster Gazette*:—"Private letters from Berlin report that the Emperor William has been exceedingly irritated and annoyed by the discussion of the Duke of Coburg's pecuniary affairs, and that his Majesty regards the criticism of his Royal Highness in the House of Commons and in the British and German Press—past, present, and likely to come—as being calculated to prove seriously injurious to the Royal prestige in both countries. Information has reached the Court that the Emperor has, therefore, decided to 'advise' the Duke of Coburg to surrender the whole of his allowance from the British Treasury, and there is reason to believe that this is the course also recommended by the Emperor of Russia."

IT will certainly be noticed, observes the *Pioneer*, that Lord Elgin's first speech on Indian soil contained a most timely reference to the subject of loyalty. Replying to the Bombay Municipality's address on Saturday afternoon, His Lordship expressed his pleasure at the loyal sentiments and assurances which it contained, but at the same time he warned them that loyalty was not a mere matter of lip service. It had its obligations, which those who professed it were bound to respect. Probably Lord Elgin was not thinking particularly of Calcutta, but his words will convey a salutary lesson none the less to the Bengali politicians who are in the habit of regarding loyalty as a sort of convenient prophylactic against the consequences of too free speech. Extreme partisans in England, such as Republicans and Socialists, do not go out of their way to make themselves ridiculous by combining levelling proposals with sentiments of attachment to the throne, but the Indian politician, whom no one wants to be loyal against his will, likes to feel that he is safely "hedged" before he ventures on a patriotic outburst. Thus a meeting to denounce the Queen's Government always ends with "three cheers" for the Queen: and the Bengali orator is never so careful to parade his loyalty to Her Majesty as when he is about to say something offensive of Her Majesty's representative. The familiar device may go down to a certain extent with the English public, but it is already evident that it will not impose on the new Viceroy.

## THE ROYAL ARTILLERY DANCE.

THE dance given by the Officers of the Royal Artillery last Tuesday night was undoubtedly the prettiest and most delightful one there has been in Bombay this season. Our hostess and hosts seem to have spared no trouble in arranging everything in the most charming manner. The dance was given at the R. A. Mess. There were four large marquees erected for the occasion in the compound, the largest being put up over the tennis-court, on the floor of which was stretched a drugget, and this formed the most delightful dancing room. Couches were placed all round, so that the kind chaperones could watch the young people "trip it merrily." There was also another smaller tent for dancing, and a large marquee formed the reception-room. The supper was given in the mess-room. The greatest praise is due to the hosts, who took good care no girl, stranger though she may have been, should be left partnerless. If one was seen sitting out, one of the officers immediately brought some one to introduce to her, the consequence was that everything went as merrily as a marriage bell, and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves. The programme was an unusually long one, there being twenty-two dances. His Excellency the Governor was present and led out the kind hostess, Mrs. Pearse, to dance the first set of lancers. The grounds were most brilliantly illuminated with thousands of fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns of every possible hue. Couches and chairs were placed at every convenient corner. Ladies flitting about in their pretty light dresses, each accompanied by some young gallant, made the scene remarkably bright and picturesque. It was a perfect night for a dance, bright moonlight and absolutely still, for the wind all dropped about 9 p. m. There were some very handsome dresses worn, one which attracted much admiration being of rich pink satin, trimmed with a pretty passementerie, another being of a lovely shade of eau-de-nile, also a lovely pale blue satin dress trimmed most tastefully with pale yellow, but it would take too long to enter into an account of all the dresses, suffice it to say, the greater number of them were very pretty and effective. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until the early hours of the morning. The polka lancers caused much amusement, and one unfortunate couple "bit the dust," but they were soon picked up again, and appeared none the worse for their tumble. Great praise and many thanks are due to Colonel and Mrs. Pearse and the officers for the most enjoyable evening they, by their united efforts, gave their guests. All the guests will unite in saying no one *could* have been a more attentive hostess or better hosts than Mrs. Pearse and the Officers of the Royal Artillery, for in every way they studied their guests' comfort and pleasure.

## THE GENESIS OF THE BOMBAY ANTI-OPIUM PETITION.

ANOTHER stage in the controversy which has been raging so long anent the petition to Parliament against the use of opium said to be signed by forty-nine medical practitioners in Bombay, has been reached by the sending of the subjoined letter, under registered cover to each of the alleged signatories. It is written by Mr. Francis P. Horne, the secretary of the Bombay Anti-Opium Alliance:—

129, Khetwadi Main Road.
Bombay, January 22, 1894.

Dear Sir,—I take this opportunity of writing to you in reference to the somewhat disputed subject of the medical anti-opium petition, my reason for writing being that I, in my capacity as hon. secretary of the Bombay Anti-Opium Alliance, find myself involved in the present controversy.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that although a number of anonymous statements, supposed to be reports of various conversations, have been published in the various newspapers, yet up to date of writing not one medical man has, in writing, over his own signature, formally repudiated his signing the petition. There is considerable reason to suppose that the persons who have taken upon themselves to make these anonymous statements have not acted in an impartial manner, and, therefore, I am justified in doubting the literal accuracy of those reports.

I, therefore, write to ask you whether you desire formally to repudiate the fact of your having signed the petition in question. In the event of your being prepared to repudiate your signature to the petition, will you kindly make that repudiation in writing and over your own signature. This may be done to myself at the above address.

In the event of your not replying to this letter it will be taken as an indication that your alleged denial was not correctly reported, and that you are prepared to adhere to your signature.—Yours, &c.,

FRANCIS P. HORNE.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent, of the *Pioneer*, writes:—Events have followed each other in rapid succession in the exchange question, and have reached a climax on 20th instant in the announcement that the minimum of 1s. 3¼d., for Council bills is to be no longer adhered to. The notification gives, as the reason for abandoning the minimum, the fact that the export season has begun; but having so long adhered to the price, it seems a pity not to have persevered with it a little longer. A tight money market, it is quite possible, would have forced buyers of rupees at the other end to pay 1s. 3¼d., sooner or later. It is true the further drop in exchange widened at the moment the gap between the rates the exchange banks could afford to pay, and the price asked for Councils, but the question is how long would it have been possible to go on abstaining from councils? The new trade in bar silver as a substitute had already declined immediately it was announced that there was to be no import duty on the metal, and there was therefore all the more reason for confidence in the limit of 1s. 3¼d. Yesterday's drop in exchange was caused by something of a panic among import houses, and it was a decline of a nature that was pretty well sure to be followed in the ordinary course of things by a reaction. Viewed in this way, it is a matter of regret that the Government here did not prevail with the India Office in arguing that it was premature to capitulate just as money was getting tighter in this country. The Secretary of State was well provisioned, and it was worth the experiment of maintaining the minimum for another fortnight at any rate.

The immediate effect of the announcement at noon on Jan. 20 was to upset the market, and happening on a Saturday, when business closes at 2 o'clock, there was not time for rates to get settled again, consequently, as stated below under the head of *Exchange*, no closing quotations can be given. The nearest approach to a reliable quotation is furnished by the purchaser of a demand draft for a few thousands, who insisted on buying this afternoon and got no better than 1-2⅛ after going the round.

In the minds of some of the best men here it is, however, thought that the above step is after all the wisest that could have been taken, for it clears the atmosphere to a considerable extent, and will admit of business being put through on a more reliable basis. During the past few weeks uncertainty as regards exchange has predominated in every branch of trade. Commencing with the coming week the known factors in exchange are, that the mints are to continue closed to free coinage; that there is to be no import duty on the metal, and that Councils will once more be available at or about current rates. Bar silver will of course remain in competition with Council bills to the extent that the rural classes will continue to absorb the metal. There is no reason to think that the rural demand will appreciably fall away; so long as a rupee will purchase more than a tola weight, the demand will more or less continue.

A FAVOURABLE account is given by the American Colonisation Society of the black men's republic, Liberia, in Africa, the welfare of which that society has laboured so hard to promote. The Christian population, numbering about 35,000 is composed in about equal parts of natives and the colonists, that is to say, black men from the southern States of the American Union. Besides these, there are between one and two million aborigines, who are pagans or Mohammedans. The revenue of the Government for last year was more than 165,000,000dol., leaving a credit balance of over 22,000,000dol. At times there has been a lack of discretion in fiscal affairs, but this has been the exception, not the rule, and there is little or no corruption. The drink question causes little trouble, for Liberia has absolutely no drinking saloons. In the United States there are associations supported by the negroes, and designed to give information as to the advantages of emigrating to the little free republic inhabited and governed entirely by their own race.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

ATTEMPTED DECEPTION BY A LATE MARKET INSPECTOR.

Before the ordinary business on the agenda paper had been proceeded with, Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, drew the attention of the members of the Committee to the following letters addressed to him by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. E. B. Carroll, in answer to a contradiction of their statement by Mr. Edaljee Manockjee, recently an inspector of Private Markets in the service of the Municipality, who had made an application to the Standing Committee requesting that a gratuity be given to him in consideration of his long services. When the subject of his application came up for discussion before the Committee, Mr. Fazulbhoy and Mr Carroll made statements to the effect that the inspector was in affluent circumstances and possessed Wimbridge's furniture, and a carriage-and pair with silver-mounted harness. The furniture was subsequently sold by public auction. Mr. Edaljee, in a letter to the Standing Committee, denied the accuracy of their statements as will be seen by the letter given below.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1894.

H. W. Barrow Esq., Municipal Secretary.

Dear Sir,—I forward at the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram's request a latter addressed to you, as also a catalogue and advertisement of the sale of Mr. Edaljee Manockjee Vakharia's furniture, &c., showing that the statements made by Mr. Fazulbhoy and me were correct, and the contradiction of the same by Mr. Vakharia incorrect, and as this contradiction was made publicly to the Standing Committee, and was, I think, in the papers, we ask that the same publicity may be given to these particulars, which prove conclusively that Mr. Vakharia made an incorrect statement and attempted to deceive the members of the Standing Committee.—Yours faithfully, E. B. CARROLL.

Calcutta, 20th January, 1894.

The Municipal Secretary, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the proceedings of the meeting of the Standing Committee of the 10th inst., appearing in the *Times of India* on the following day, and in view of the letter from the late Inspector of Private Markets included therein, in which he takes exception to certain remarks made by myself and Mr. E. B. Carroll, during the discussion on Mr. Eduljee Manockji Vakharia's application for a gratuity, I beg now to enclose herewith a catalogue of his furniture and other effects, as sold by Messrs. Crawford and Co. on the 29th day of October, 1893. Apart from anything else, this alone will show whether we have been justified or not in making the remarks we did regarding the circumstances of the applicant in the interests of the Municipality.—Yours faithfully. FAZULBHOY VISRAM.

The printed catalogue sent along with the correspondence contained among other things, as follows:—"Valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, made to order, by Jamsetji Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, also English-made furniture, English pier glasses, 1, 3, and 6 light hanging argand lamp, wall shades by Nash, English clock, by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, musical box of eight airs playing nearly an hour, first-rate cottage piano with patent French check action, by Fred. Oetzman and Sons, English-built brougham, by Kesterton, set of nearly new English patent leather German silver-mounted single harness, very handsome strong-made double almiras, bedstead, flowerpots, etc., the property of Edalji Manockji Vakharia, Esq., to be sold by public auction at Chinchpoogly."

The letters were recorded.

AN EPIDEMIC AMONGST CATTLE.

The Committee considered a memorandum, dated the 17th inst., from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter of the same date from the Health Officer, stating that there was a severe epidemic of foot and mouth disease amongst cattle in the city, and stating that there were now in hospital 134 bullocks, of the Health Department in isolation and there were as many as 285 under treatment. He remarked that there were grounds for apprehending that the epidemic might be followed, as it had been followed before, by much sickness towards the end of the year among human beings.

Dr. Viegas wished to know whether any precautions were taken by the Health Officer to check the progress of the disease.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that they ought to be informed as to the nature of the diseases apprehended to break out amongst human beings and also as to how they should be prevented. The report of the Health Officer appeared to be vague on the point.

The Chairman agreed with Dr. Bhalchandra, and said that the report of the Health Officer was certainly very vague. He failed to understand what sickness he referred to, and at the end of what year.

Mr. Shroff said that they knew what precautions were taken by the Health Officer.

Dr. Bhalchandra: It is very important to know what disease will follow the epidemic.

Mr. Oxenham said that the Health Officer probably referred to the disease arising out of the drinking of bad milk.

Dr. Bhalchandra repeated that it must be ascertained what diseases were likely to result from the epidemic.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that if the milk was believed to produce injurious effects, the Health Officer might issue notices, asking the people to strain and boil the milk before it is used.

Mr. Roughton then proposed that the Health Officer be asked to report to the Secretary before their next meeting as to the nature of the sickness among human beings which was apprehended from the epidemic of foot and mouth disease among cattle, and consequently as to the means which in his opinion should be adopted for the prevention of the sickness.

Mr. Grattan Geary seconded the motion, which was adopted.

PAYING FOR A MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

The Committee considered letter, dated 22nd instant, from the President to the Chairman, requesting the Standing Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment from surplus cash balance of Rs. 250, to meet the cost of expenditure in connection with the holding of the Corporation meeting in the Town Hall, to present an address to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., and stating that the outlay of this amount has been duly sanctioned by Government, under Section 63 (*l*) of the Municipal Act.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure referred to in the letter.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Committee further considered a letter, dated 25th August last, forwarding an estimate, amounting to Rs. 40,264, for the work of covering the floors of the vaults under the filters of the Malabar Hill Reservoir with 1" of Indian patent stone and repointing the walls under the vaults up to the springing of the arches with the same material; also letter No. 19302, dated 18th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding tabular statements prepared by the Water Engineer, showing what has been and what remains to be done at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, together with a report from the Executive Engineer on the results of the last series of experiments, which have been undertaken to ascertain the leakage from the distributing basin, including the vaults under the filters.

The Chairman remarked that the leakage in the Bhandarwada Reservoir had been stopped by similar means.

This result was obtained in several other cases of leakage and this means could be safely recommended to the Corporation for stopping the leakage.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that Rs. 40,264 be sanctioned for the work of covering the floors of the vaults under the filter of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, &c.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF HAY AND GRAIN.

The Committee then considered the tenders received for the supply of hay and grain during the year 1894-95.

Several contractors had sent in tenders, the lowest being that of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee, Ghaswalla, who, the Commissioner said, was a man, unknown to the Municipality.

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Framjee was a well-known contractor. He had been supplying hay to the Government at Poona for many years, and was doing extensive business in hay and grass. There was nothing against accepting the tender of Mr. Framjee who had received good certificates from Government.

The Municipal Commissioner was in favour of accepting the tender of the old contractor, as there was only a slight difference between the rates of his tender and that of Mr. Framjee. The old contractor had given every satisfaction to the Health Officer.

Mr. Carroll proposed that the old contractor should be retained. There was, he said, no appreciable difference between the rates in the two tenders. He considered the rates demanded by the old contractor very reasonable.

The Chairman said that he objected to the acceptance of the old contractor's tender on principle. Where was the necessity of advertising for tenders if they were to accept the tender of the old contractor? It was a wrong principle. It would not encourage other contractors to compete and send in their tenders, which would benefit the old contractor, and finally injure the interests of the Municipality.

Mr. Harkisondass Narotumdass thought that was not a wrong principle at all. If there was not much difference in rates, they should give preference to the old and tried contractor.

The Chairman submitted with due deference that it was a wrong principle to give preference to one over the others for the only reason that he was an old contractor.

The Commissioner: "A merciful Providence has fashioned us hollow, so that we should our principles swallow." (Laughter.)

The Chairman: Well that has never been the case with Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. (Laughter.) If you wish to swallow your principles you may pass the resolution. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carroll remarked that this was only an exceptional case.

It was finally resolved to accept the tender of Bhojabhoy Allarukhia, the old contractor, for the supply of hay and grass for the year 1894-95.

WHAT TO DO WITH UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

The Committee next considered memorandum No. 18495, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Chief Accountant, reporting that he has adjusted the stock accounts of the different departments of the Municipality for the year ending 31st March, 1893, and requesting sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the writing off of Rs. 1,04,540-4-0 as book loss by auction, &c., sale of unserviceable and other stores.

Mr. Javerilal observed that the matter required serious consideration. Every year they were writing off loss of over a lakh of rupees.

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, it was resolved to appoint a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Javerilal Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, and Dr. Viegas to report on the question of writing off and of making suggestion as to the best means of providing for the yearly depreciation of stock and plant of all kinds.

## AFGHAN AND TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

THE Amir's Peshkhana, escorted by two Afghan regiments, left Kabul on the 13th January for Sia Sang, and the *polki* in which H. H. was to travel to Jellalabad was ready on that date. A frontier rumour, however, has it that H. H. has abandoned his intention of going to Jellalabad, because a report had been received that General Farammurz Khan, Kafari, Commander-in-Chief at Herat, had shown signs of an intention to revolt on learning that the Amir had put his only brother, General Rustam Khan, to death. General Rustam Khan was reported to have been once let off on the recommendation of General Ghulam Haider at the time of the British Mission to Kabul; but is said to have been again subsequently arrested on the same charge of bringing about the murder of Colonel Malik Jan Khan, who was shot on parade by his own men. The Amir, the frontier rumour says, is engaged in making preparations to suppress the insurrection in the Herat Province, if it breaks out.

A convoy of camels is said to be waiting at Jellalabad to carry two million cartridges to Kabul for the Amir from Peshawar.

The Amir, it is reported from Kabul, has asked the Government of India for a loan of 5 crores of rupees.

The Indian merchants now feel themselves directly touched by the hostile Russian tariff in Central Asia. The octroi on tea, piece goods, &c., imported into Bokhara from India or Aighanistan has caused a sensation among those merchants of Peshawar who trade with Bokhara. Octroi was first imposed by the Shah of Bokhara at the rate of Re. 1 on goods valued at Rs. 40, and as this rate is a coording to the laws of all Muhammadan, it was not objected to: but the rate has now been largely increased at the desire of the Russian Consul at Kagan. The new rates have taken effect from the 13th instant, but the details are not yet to hand, although it is known that they hit the Indian trade hard.

The Russians in Bokhara have, we hear, purchased from the Shiah community there the suburb called "Afshar Mohulla," which is situated outside the Hazarat Imam Gate of Bokhara city. This mohulla fell into the possession of Shiahs from the time of Jengis Khan; but it is now being quickly populated by Russian settlers.

The rest of our intelligence under this head is not very intelligable; but runs:—"The Shah of Bokhara has proposed to give them *Wagut* houses in the city, but the Mullas of the Sunnis stand in their way, which shows that there is the probability of a breach of public tranquility." Apparently our correspondent means that the Russians may have trouble owing to Suni fanaticism.

The merchants of Kabul have this year sent many Russian notes to Peshawar which have been sent to Bombay to be sold. This shows that Russian money is finding its way into Kabul; for the merchants state that the notes were purchased from people in the Seraizardad in Kabul city. If such is the case we can only hope that they were obtained from Russian merchants in the course of trade, and not supplied for political purposes.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

## THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

SHEIK KHUDA BAKSH, Judge, Small Cause Court, was the first witness called, at Lahore, on Saturday. He said the use of opium produced very bad effects, especially on young children, both physically and morally.

Mehr Singh testified to ill effects from opium eating. He was himself an opium-eater, but could not leave the habit off.

Bakhshi Ram Labhaye, late private secretary to the Maharajah of Kashmir, stated that the use of opium was suicidal. Hira Lal Kapur, Secretary to the Khatai Sabha, spoke strongly against the use of opium. Durga Prasad, president of the Arya Samaj, Lahore, said the number of opium smokers in the North-West Provinces was about 20 per cent. of the whole population, the habit being prevalent among the low castes and bad characters. Prohibition was very desirable.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was next examined. He stated that during his 35 years' experience in India he had never noticed the evils of opium to such an extent as the evils of drink. The effects of alcohol in England were far more serious than the effects of the excessive use of opium in India. Prohibition was perfectly impracticable; it would be a very hazardous experiment, and would cause great discontent. There would be great difficulty in extending it to the Native States. The fresh taxation to make up the loss of revenue caused by prohibition would cause great dissatisfaction.

Avinas Mazumdar, Minister of the Punjab Brahmo Samj, was in favour of prohibition. The habit of opium-eating was difficult to give up, and productive of evil effects. Devi Dyal, newspaper editor, gave evidence as to the injurious effects of opium. He said he had spoken to rich men addicted to the habit, who declared it was a great curse, and bitterly repented their folly. Pandit Gopi Nath, newspaper editor and secretary to several orthodox Hindu societies, also gave anti-opium evidence, and said that people would hail with joy any attempt to suppress alcohol and opium. Babu Meghnath Banergi, medical practitioner, Bikaneer, also advocated prohibition, except for medical purposes, with a provision for habitual consumers. Rai Maya Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ferozepore, and Syad Alam Shah, honorary magistrate, Lahore, appeared as Government witness, and testified to the prevalence of the use of opium in their district, and to the public opposition to prohibitive measures.

IT seems that the office of sub-registrar in the North-West Provinces has come to be popularly regarded in the same light as the post of auditor in a mofussil bank, says the *Pioneer*:—To wit, as a position (to quote Mr. Stoker's words in his report on the Registration Department) "which requires no particular qualifications, and which any literate person is good enough to hold." The appointment is looked upon by pensioners of all departments as their right, as if it were a mere device adopted by the Government to supplement pensionary allowances. There are cases where pensioners receive as sub-registrars (in addition to pension) higher salaries than they ever enjoyed in their previous service during the active period of life. Nor is this all. The result of engaging the superannuated as a matter of course has been that many of the offices are filled "with worn-out and decrepit men, of patriarchal age, who lapse into the habit of leaving everything to the muharrir, and confine their own work to signing their names and drawing their pay." The muharrir becomes the real master, and the sub-registrarship a peaceful sinecure for declining years. This would appear to be especially the case in Rohilkhand, Mr. Stoker mentioning a petition from a pensioned survey inspector, hoping "that His Honour would feel pity upon the old age and confer upon him the post of sub-registrar, which is simply maintained for the old men in the Rohilkhand Division."

## THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS OPINIONS.

THE "PIONEER."

It is more than difficult to understand what has induced the Secretary of State to issue his new proclamation on the subject of the sale of Council Bills at the present juncture. His Lordship, we are told, does not propose, now that the export season has begun, to maintain the rate of fifteen pence farthing as the minimum for Council Bills, and if applications at lower rates are received, he will from time to time consider them on their merits. To borrow a metaphor from the profession of Mr. John Oakhurst, gambler of Poker Flat, this not only resembles throwing up one's hand before the game is over, but throwing it up at the moment when, though it cannot be said that success is certain, yet the chances of defeat are least. In the slack season, when there was little or no commercial demand for Council Bills, there was some excuse for a hard-pressed Secretary of State selling for what he could get; but if the theory on which the mints were closed to the free coinage of silver had anything in it at all, then the beginning of the export season was just the time when the demand for Council Bills might be expected to increase, and the Secretary of State might reasonably hope to get his price. This is precisely the moment selected for the announcement that His Lordship is not very sure of his position, and will be prepared to consider offers below the minimum he has held to for months back, and in order to maintain which he was recently invested with increased borrowing powers by Parliament. Even if there was some uncertainty as to the future, why hasten to publish a notification which, if it has any effect, must serve to depress exchange and so frustrate the object for which all are supposed to be working? It cannot be too often insisted that the primary object for which the mints were closed was to prevent a further fall in exchange, and enable the Secretary of State to sell his Bills at a price which would relieve the Government of India of the necessity of imposing fresh taxation. There was no obvious way to reduce expenditure to any great extent: nor was it possible to increase taxation without running the risk of exciting grave discontent. These were the grounds upon which the Government were justified in taking a step which was largely experimental in its character, but promised, if successful, to prevent a further fall in exchange, and to avert the necessity of swelling the remittances to England in payment of the home charges. If the result of closing the mints is not to keep exchange fairly steady at between fifteen and sixteen pence, then either fresh taxation or an undesirable reduction of expenditure will be forced on the Government, and the grounds upon which they were able to plead urgency for the legislation of June disappear. We do not say that even had the Secretary of State withheld the present notification the experiment would inevitably have been successful; but the only result of its publication must be to increase the adverse chances while not the smallest reason for issuing it can be detected. It was desirable to intimate publicly that a minimum *would* be maintained, since this could do no harm, and might do much good by removing the idea that the Secretary of State could be squeezed; but to intimate that a minimum will *not* be maintained, or at all events that the Secretary of State reserves the matter in his own discretion, seems a piece of gratuitous folly. The truth is that the Secretary of State has from the first shown that he distrusted the effect of the legislation of June. He began by selling Bills at the market price: then, when a protest came from India, he accepted the principle of a minimum: and now having had somebody else at his ear, he goes out of his way to make a public intimation equivalent to a recantation. No legislation could be effective in the face of such a display of vacillation and diffidence on the part of the legislator: more especially when, as in the present instance, the matter is one where an almost indispensable condition of success is the inspiration of the public with a feeling of confidence in the policy of the Government. The immediate result of the Secretary of State's announcement has been to produce something like a panic in the Calcutta market: nor is it easy to see how this state of things can be otherwise than chronic with a Secretary of State incapable of making up his mind for two months together what is, and what is not, the right policy to adopt.

"THE ENGLISHMAN."

The *Englishman* has the following:—Something like consternation was the immediate effect on Saturday of the intimation that the Secretary of State did not propose to maintain the minimum rate for his Council Bills. Business was paralysed, and the greatest distrust and apprehension prevailed. The announcement itself was an enigma. Only the other day the export season was made to do duty in Parliament in connection with the Secretary of State's demand for further borrowing powers to enable him to withhold his Bills until the Exchange banks should be forced to take them as protection against the shipper's sales of documents. Parliament having approved of this reasoning, and granted the powers applied for, the authorities at Whitehall—their position unassailable and their resources increased by the passing of the Loans Act—suddenly hoist the white flag, and in the very moment at which victory had been anticipated, commit themselves to an unaccountable and ignominious surrender. The Secretary of State has always retained entire discretion as to the sales of his Council Bills, and the weakest spot in the currency scheme lay in the want of a provision to the effect that the Government of India, which had urged the adoption of the scheme, should be endowed with its absolute direction, at any rate for a period sufficiently long to admit of its practicability being thoroughly tested. From the first the working of the scheme was doomed by the inevitable clash of interests arising from a duel control in which India was placed at the mercy of Lombard Street. It might have been foreseen that the sale of Council Bills would have outweighed with the Secretary of State all consideration for the other and higher interests of India which hinged on the granting of a full and fair trial to the currency scheme.

We have said that the India Office has surrendered on what many regard as the eve of victory. It is notorious that, within the last fortnight, monetary stringency has made itself very acutely felt. The bank rate has been put up to six per cent.; the bazar rate of discount has shown a smart advance; and the Exchange banks, metaphorically speaking, have not a rupee in their coffers. But for the rumours of irresolution on the part of the Secretary of State, which made cautious bankers borrow where they would otherwise have "sold sterling," exchange would have already registered an advance; and in the best informed quarters it is confidently asserted that Council Bills would have been freely taken within a fortnight or three weeks. In a word, the export season, which, according to Sir William Harcourt, was to prove the salvation of the scheme, has no sooner opened than the authorities at home have collapsed. Coming immediately after the announcement in the Legislative Council, which might certainly be held to mean that Government contemplated no change of policy, the present *volte face* must be regarded as a betrayal of the Government of India. The authorities here must have been as much surprised by the step as the commercial public, and taken as it is at the moment when we are changing Viceroys, the home authorities lay themselves open to the suspicion that they have chosen their time with the express object of minimising the opposition which was to be looked for from the Government that is responsible for the results of the currency reform. As was only to be expected, all business was practically suspended on Saturday, both in the Indian and home markets. The rate for six months' sight document bills fell as low as 1-2-13/16, though strictly speaking there were no quotations for exchange in any position. The element of stability which the gold standard scheme had thus far secured is now gone, and all that we have gained by the reform is an addition to our gold debt, and the substitution of fluctuations in the exchange with both gold and silver-using countries for those with gold-using countries only. Meanwhile, shipments of silver continue on a prodigious scale, those for the last week reaching a total of £210,000, and the prospect of any diminution being as remote as ever. To sum up the situation, a scheme based on accepted economic laws, and demanded by the necessities of a distressed country, has been wrecked by the men to whom the Government of India should be able to look for countenance and support. When introducing the Mint Closure Act into the Legislative Council, Sir David Barbour appealed to supporters and opponents alike for patient and a loyal co-operation during the period of experiment. On the part of the Indian public that appeal met with a ready response; but the authorities at home seem to be unable to bring themselves to any conviction on the subject, and to veer with every breath of financial heresy. In able hands the scheme might yet be saved. Monetary stringency continues, and can only be relieved by the purchase of those Council Bills which the Secretary of State is so eager to throw away on the plea of meeting the market. If he declines all tenders which are more than fractionally below his discarded minimum he may do something to restore public confidence and may promote the sale of his Bills. If he accepts the low tender which will be made to him on Wednesday, he will destroy all faith in his firmness and judgment, and irretrievably damage the already shaken prestige of the Indian Government. What is worse from his own point of view, he will defeat the object of the present step, and in the end, sell more bills than he would have done had he stood by his minimum. But will the Secretary of State have the good sense to adopt such a plan? It may be gravely doubted. The whole history of the question is a record of shuffling and stumbling, and now after the many and bewildering changes of attitude it is difficult for the public to believe that any good thing can come out of Whitehall. At first the world was led to believe in a 1s. 4d. rupee. A few days later and the commerce of the East was disturbed by the sale of Council Bills to the highest bigder. Again a short interval, and Council Bills were firmly held at 1s. 3¾d. Challenged as to its intentions with regard to an import duty on silver, the Government wrote on the 16th instant to the Currency Association that it could make no announcement. Yet, on the following day, it announced through the press that no duty would be imposed. Money is borrowed to enable the Secretary of State to obtain his minimum for Council Bills in the export season, and then the minimum is recklessly abandoned, and the business of the country paralysed. The picture is not a pleasing one to look upon, and we are not yet, it is to be feared, at the end of these shocks and surprises. When the Government of India announced the other day that a duty on silver was not to be imposed, why did it not complete the statement by adding that in other respects the scheme would remain intact? Instead of doing so, it spoke with such constraint and elliptical suggestion as to give rise to worse fears than those entertained on the subject of the duty. Nothing could illustrate the evil of a half-confidence more forcibly than the effect of the announcement in question, for it was exactly the opposite of that which it was intended to produce. But the hour has come when oracular words must cease, and when the Government of India can no longer afford to keep the public at a distance. If the Government is not prepared to sacrifice all respect on

## WRITERS AND READERS.

THE English translation of Von Hohnel's account of the discovery of Lakes Rudolf and Stefanie will be issued shortly. The translation is by Mrs. Nancy Bell, who perhaps is best known by her nom de plume N. D'Anvers. It was of course Count Teleki's expedition into Eastern Equatorial Africa in the years 1887 and 1888 that discovered Lakes Rudolf and Stefanie. Von Hohnel was Teleki's companion. Though written in a popular style the work gives a great deal of specific information about the topography, geology, flora and fauna of the districts explored. Von Hohnel deals too in detail with the origin, physical appearance, manners and customs of tribes previously unvisited by any European. Then he has an appendix giving lists of the wild animals killed during the expedition, and of the botanical specimens collected. The work is very fully illustrated.

Mr. George Haven Putnam, the well-known head of the publishing house of Putnam, has written a work entitled Authors and their Public in Ancient Times. It is a sketch of literary conditions and of the relations with the public of literary producers from the earliest times to the invention of printing. The subject, particularly its modern development, the Anglo-American copyright, is one of which Mr. Putnam has made a hobby. As a result of his investigations he comes to the conclusion that property of a literary kind did not exist in Athens, Alexandria, or classic Rome. Only when the Augustan age of Roman literature is reached does he find anything like the recognition of literary property. Mr. Putnam pursues his subject from Chaldea to Egypt, from India to Persia, from China to Japan—in fact, pursues it everywhere. Some day he means to write of it even more extensively.

An interesting poem by a man who made a romantic figure in his day in Germany is about to appear in English. Mrs. Frances Hellman has translated Gottfried Kinkel's Tanagra, which is an idyll of Greece. She dedicates the translation very appropriately to Carl Schurz, who may fairly be called the leader of the American-Germans. Carl Schurz, when both were young and bold spirits, was the companion and friend of Kinkel. Born in the year of Waterloo, near Bonn, Kinkel grew to be poet, orator, agitator, leader of democracy, and in a large measure idol of the German people. The iron powers that were in his day fell foul of him: he was thrown into prison, and it was by the assistance of Carl Schurz that he escaped. He came to England, then went to America, lived in England again for many years, and died a dozen years ago at Zurich.

With the mending or ending of the House of Lords in the air, a special interest attaches to book Mr. Fisher Unwin is to publish in a few days. Its title, The House of Lords, indicates what it is, and its author is Mr. Thomas Alfred Spalding. The work is in five divisions. First Mr. Spalding deals with the composition of the House of Lords, and then sketches its history from 1066 to 1888. He passes to a consideration of the effects of legislation by the House of Lords, and outlines a scheme for its reconstruction. Finally, he has an appendix showing the measures that have been rejected by the Lords, and the measures they have tinctured. In fact, the work is a text-book and something more to the pper Chamber.

That a prophet has no honour in his own country was never better exemplified than by the refusal of the municipal authorities of Dusseldorf to allow a statue to be erected there to the poet Heine, who was born in that Rhenish city of art. To these civic authorities the author of the Lorelei was what he also was to Carlyle—Blackguard Heine—and they would not allow their streets to be disfigured by his effigy in stone. Mayence then took up the monument idea and agreed to accomplish what Dusseldorf had contemptuously declined to do, but several months have now passed, and the project seems again to be hanging fire. Moved by this remissness, the manager of the town theatre brought out the other day a monitory play, entitled Heinrich Heine's Youthful Sorrows, but very few went to see it, and even those few only hissed or laughed.

All this is very strange. A few years ago the Berlin police confiscated a new and complete edition of Heine's works; and, with all their education, the Germans are still only too apt to accept their notions of personal and poetic merit from their rulers. When a monument was erected to Burns, one of his surviving relatives sadly remarked, Ah, Rabbie, Rabbie, ye asked them for bread, and they've gi'en ye a stane. But the German congener of Burns has even been refused this posthumous honour. On the other hand a Dusseldorf journal has received a letter from a devoted son of that city, now acting as an official in the Congo State, announcing that, to the eternal shame of his native place, he has caused a suitable monument, with a poetic inscription, to be erected to Heine among the wilds of Central Africa, where the savages are more tolerant than the citizens of the Rhenish seat of art.

Mr. Andrew Stevenson, Edinburgh, has just published a prettily got up little book entitled In Memoriam; Stevenson Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B. It is from the pen of the philanthropic Miss Katharine M. Marsh, and is similar to her life of Evelyn Marchioness of Ailsa. During the forty years she has been before the public as a writer, Miss Marsh has produced several memorial sketches of celebrities, the characterisation being mostly of a religious nature.

Mrs. Oliphant has written a three-volume novel, Lady William, which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish.—My Child and I, by Miss Florence Warden, and Into Temptation, by Mrs. A. Perrin are two new novels which Messrs. White and Co. are bringing out this month.—Mr. William Heinemann is publishing in a few days a three-volumer called A Superfluous Woman. The author prefers to remain anonymous.—A single-volume edition of Madame Sarah Grand's Heavenly Twins, and a new edition of A Question of Taste, by Maarten Maartens, are to appear shortly.—New editions of John Strange Winter's Only Human, Mrs. Oliphant's The Sorceress and Mrs Hungerford's Lady Patty are announced.—Bright Celestials is the title of a novel Mr. Fisher Unwin has almost ready. It presents the Chinamans view of the Christian Mission Movement in China. Mr. Archibald Lamont, the author, has had the assistance of a clever Chinaman in writing the story.

Lady Jeune writes an article on Dinners and Diners in the January number of the "North American Review." Another contributor is ex-Speaker Tom Reed, one of the strongest men in the American Republican party. He writes on Tariff and Business.—From April the International Journal of Ethics is to be published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein. This quarterly is the organ of the Ethical Societies of America and England, and is edited by a joint Anglo-American committe. Mr. Heinemann is to issue a new and enlarged edtion of Stories of Gulf, collected by Professor Knight, of St. Andrews, and Mr. T. T. Oliphant.—Dr. Sophie Bryant's Studies in Character in the new Ethical Library is to be followed by a work from Mr. Leslie Stephen.—Willian Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age will appear shortly in the Knickerbocker Nugget Series. Mr. Reginald Brinley Johnson contributes an introduction.—Messrs. Longmans announce that the reprint of Lord Lytton's Volume of Selections will be ready this month.—Canon Newbolt's new work Speculum Sacerdotum is nearly ready.

One of the books of the spiring publishing season will be the Reminiscences of the late Sir William Gregory edited by his widow and published by Mr. John Murray. Sir William Gregory had seen many sides of life as sportsman, man of fashion, colonial administrator, politician, and art connoisseur; he knew everybody, and was a genial companion and raconteur, so that altogether his recollections should be good reading.

An important work of travel dealing with Morocco will shortly be published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co., entitled Among the Moors: Sketches of Oriental. M. Montbard, the author whose skill as an artist has been rendered familar to every one through the pages of the Illustrated London News," recently explored the highways and byways of Morocco, and made himself acquainted with the manners and customs of the natives, the characteristics of the scenery, the architecture of the cities and mosques, and every aspect of the social life of the people in town and country. A feature of the work will be the many illustrations reproduced from sketches done by M. Montbard on the spot.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co. promise in a few days Fans of Japan, by Charlotte M. Salwey (nee Birch), being the first work yet published in any language bearing exclusively on the history, manufacture, use, value, and folklore of Japanese fans. The ten fullpage coloured plates and thirty-nine illustrations in black and white to appear in the volume will show court fans, battle fans, feather fans, ceremonial fans, etc., etc. Dr. William Anderson, F.R.C.S., author of a recently published and handsome work on the Pictorial Arts of Japan, has written an introduction for Mrs. Salwey's book.

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. will issue next month four volumes containing a selected list of upwards of 14,000 MS. letters from the Bengal archives, edited by Sir William Wilson Hunter. The work, which was begun many years ago, endeavours to place in clear chronological sequence, the development of the district administration from ten years before the Permanent Settlement (1793) to fifteen years after it. A very full index, both of subjects and districts, concludes the book, giving a general view of the rural system in Bengal from 1782 to 1807. In an historical introduction, the editor shows, from contemporary documents, the exact status of the Bengal landholders, and the conditions under which landed property was held in the second half of the last century.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ascarshal, 767 tons, Captain Reichborne sailed yesterday for Rangoon in Ballast.

THE Japanese cruiser Yoshino, under the Command of Captain Kawara, sailed yesterday for Japan.

THE Hall Line s s Kirby Hall, 1,688 tons, Captain W Pierce, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain F Herrington, cleared yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Skidby, 2,421 tons, Captain J Strachon, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Congo, 1,892 tons, Captain W Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (20th December), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE s s Florira, 2,049 tons, Captain D Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (30th December) with a cargo of 1,15,200 cases kerosine oil. The Vessel is consigned to the Bombay and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,698 tons, Captain F A Lovell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (7th January) with a general cargo, Mr Collie, and Mr Gelhur as cabin and 21 deck passengers.

THE Ship Sir Lancelot, 1886 tons, Captain C W Brebner, arrived in harbour on the 23rd January from Mauritius. (7th December) with a cargo of sugar, The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Visram Ebram and Co.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"GULF OF ADEN—NORTE SHORE.

Aden—Intended replacement of Permanent Light Ship—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 5th January 1894, that on or about the 15th February 1894, the temporary light vessel moored off Ras Morbut, Aden Harbour, will be replaced by the permanent light ship."

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Rome | 322 | Daniell | London | | P & O Co |
| C | Naderi | 1103 | Mcallister | Red Sea | | B & P S N Co |
| D | Calder | 409 | Lockeyer | Not fixed | | B & P S N Co |
| F | Clan Alpine | 1348 | Walker | Not fixed | | F Muir & Co |
| H | Skidby | 2421 | Strachan | Hamburgh | 24-1J | Mackintosh |
| N | Nianza | 1421 | Bates | Zanzibar | | V Ebram & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Satrunji | | 517 | Ahmed | Karachi | 24-1 | Shepherd & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Eden Hall | 2272 | Jones | Marseilles | | E Bates &Co |
| 2 | Cy of Dundee | 2612 | Hally | Liverpool | 27-1 | Forbes &Co |
| 3 | Manilla | 2582 | Brody | Genoa | 8-2 | C Berboro |
| 5 | Rohilla | 2174 | Nantes | China | | P & O Co |
| 6 | Rosetta | 2069 | Gadd | China | 25-1 | P & O Co |
| 7 | Imperator | 2313 | Bechtinger | Trieste | 1-2 | A L S N Co |
| 9 | Bhundara | 2190 | Harrington | Calcutta | 24-1 | M Mackenzie |
| 10 | Muke Maru | 2033 | Tiffie | Japan | | 25-1 Tata & Sons |
| 13 | Imaum | 2705 | Penherthy | Genoa | 27-1 | E Bates &Co |
| 16 | Bawtry | 1542 | Salbraith | Venice | 22-1 | Graham & Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Courtfield | 3252 | | Killick Nixon & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Fazilka (s) | Lovell | Calcutta, Jan 7. |
| | Florida (s) | Young | Batoum, Dec 30. |
| | Congo (s) | Morgan | Hull, Dec 20. |
| | R. I. M. S. Canning | Holland | Rangoon, Jan 15. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Kapurthala (s) | Livingstone | Karachi, &c. |
| | Skidby (s) | Strachan | Hamburg. |
| | Bhundara (s) | Harrington | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Kiroy Hall (s) | Pierce | Liverpool |
| | Yoshino (Japanese cruiser) | Kawara | Japan. |

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Manilla, for Genoa, &c.
" British King, for Marseilles.
" Clan Alpine, for Havre.
" Congo, for Hull via Karachi.

### CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES,
Jan. 19.—Steamers Katoria and Maharaja.

### THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are very irregular. There has been a brisk fall at Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar and Secunderabad, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-westerly in the North-West Provinces and at Bhuj, Indore, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Bombay and Madras, westerly at Malegaon and Jeypore, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 12° below the normal at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere and Neemuch, and 4° to 5° above it at Nagpur, Amraoti, Karwar, Mangalore and Bangalore. The Minimum is 5° in excess of the average at Allahabad, Jubulpore, Khandwa and Nagpur, and 6° in defect at Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cochin and the lowest 45° at Jeypore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy at Allahabad, Neemuch, Saugor, Belgaum, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Light rain has fallen at Agra. Abnormals indicate that the weather over the country lying to the South of latitude 20° and to the south-eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay is in rather an unsettled condition. Elsewhere it continues to be fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1894.
Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·920 |
| Temperature of the Air | 76·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 69·4 |
| Dew Point | 66·0 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·697 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day) | 84·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 69·4 |
| General Directions of wind* | NE, N, NNE, NW, NNW, N. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | 269 |

* From midnight to midnight.

### HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 25.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

10-93—Brown and M—Sumsen Huskel vs Sallem Balkaje and others—Wadia and G and Janarhhan and A—Part heard.
15-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Narandas Lukhmidas and another vs Heerabai wife of Khimjee Bodani—Matubhai and J.
7-90—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsabai widow vs Bhugwandas Metharam and others—Ardasir H and D.
16-93—In person—Poonamchand Veerchand vs Lalooshund Gulliboband—In person.
5-93—V M Pakvasa—Maibai, widow of the deceased vs Mitnabai, widow of Thacker Kessowjee Punja—E Wilkin.
8-93—Matubhai, and J—Maruti rao Tukaram Patel and another vs Yeshodabai widow of Canoba Gunput—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

582-93—Roughton and B—Charles George Nurse vs Jessie Violet Nurse and another—Little S N and B.
335-93—Payne, and S—Moosaji Valji vs Abdoolally Noorodin—Brown and M.
372-93—K J Mantri—Nurbuddabai and another vs Godavaribai and others—Little, S N and B, M D and J, and In person.
236-93—Framjee and M—Maneckji Furdoonji Mehta and another vs Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairajbhoy and others—Thakurdas D and C.
457-93—In person a pauper—Velji Jadowji vs Jetha Kallianji and another.
120-93—Edgelow and G—Munji Vara vs Khetsey Khara and others—Mansukhlal D and J.
375-92—Mulji and R—Sarat Chandra Chutterji and another vs The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co, Ld—Ardesir, H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes

581-93—Bicknell M and M—Kanyalal Jeynarayen vs Dossabhoy Rustomjee Chokis—P N Pleader—Part heard.
76-93—Mansookhlal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navi Vahu vs Hurgowandas Jeowandas and another—Muljee and R and Little S N and B.
129-93—In person (a pauper)—Ramjee Sewjee vs Soorjee Kanji and another—Mathubhai and J.
421-92—Crawford B B and B—Tarachand Baridas vs Hakma Vaja and others—Framjee and M.
34-93—Framjee and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Nagindas Rumchordas and others—Wadia and G and Crawford B B and B.
339-93—V M Pakvasa for Plaintiff a pauper—Harrichand Bhicajee vs Rao Bahadoor Raghoba Jnardun Gawanker—Dikshit and H.
309-93—Ardesir H and D—Hurnath Roopajee and others vs Dwarkadas Kessowjee and another—Edgelow and G

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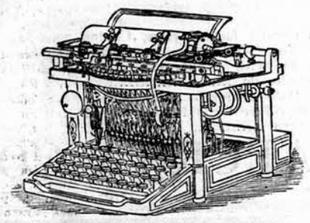

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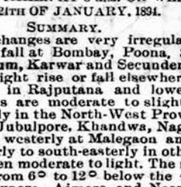

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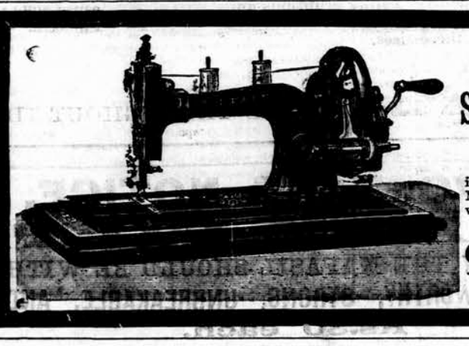

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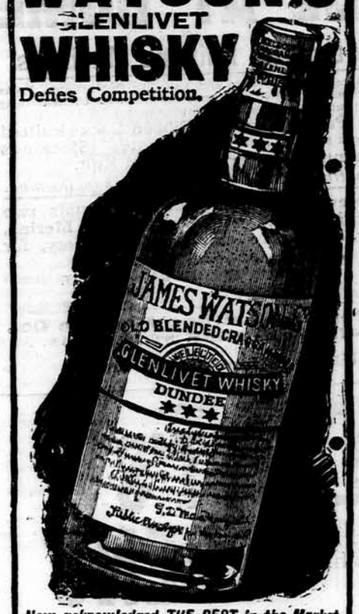


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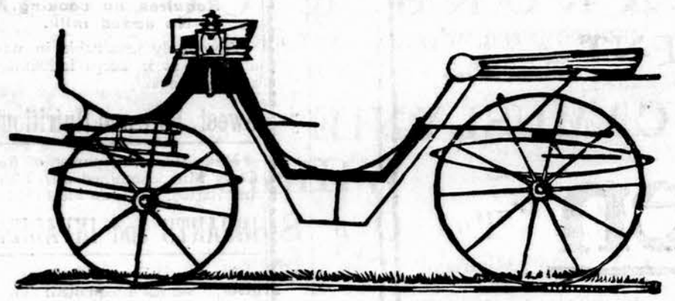

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The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

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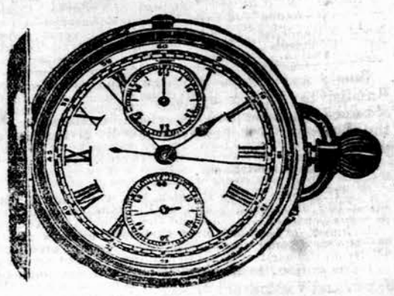

| | |
|---|---|
| 18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class | 400 |
| Ditto do. in Crystal face | „ 350 |
| Silver Hunting Watch | „ 275 |
| Ditto Crystal face | „ 240 |
| Silver Watch of cheaper construction | „ 140 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¼ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality | Rs. 550 |
| Ditto do. Crystal face | „ 500 |
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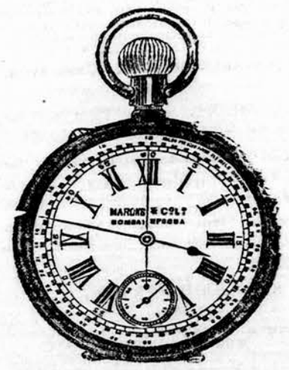
| Ditto do. Crystal face | „ 220 |

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers" Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder „ 210
Silver do. do. „ 95
Do. Half-hunting „ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch „ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
Gold case Rs. 175
Silver do. „ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only „ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.
18-Carat Gold case Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face „ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction „ 120

Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder Rs. 650
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